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MR. FILLMORE AND HIS PROSPECTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:

I am fully aware that your valuable journal and "map of busy life," is strictly a commercial and business paper, in contradistinction to a political one, but I take it that your columns are open and free to all temperate discussions of proper subjects, whether political, literary, or of any other character befitting a newspaper. The justice is therefore asked of you, by the southern friends of that truly national patriot and judicious and conservative statesman, Millard Fillmore, to republish the subjoined appeal in his behalf, to southern readers, from the columns of the New York *Evening Express*. Mr. Fillmore has been already weighed in the balances and he has not been found wanting,—he proved his fidelity to the constitution, and therefore also, to the Union and to the South, when a southern President had been seduced from his propriety by evil counsellors, and had proved himself "a reed shaken by the wind." His former administration of the Presidency, to which Mr. Fillmore was called by the providence of God, was in a national and constitutional spirit, and conservative of the peace and harmony of the Union; and is a pledge of what his future administration would be, if called to the helm of the national government by the voice of the people, or that of the States, through their constitutional representatives in Congress. Fidelity to the compromises of the constitution was the watchword and the principle of his past administration; and he has again and again pledged himself, if elected to the Presidency, to let his past record be his chart and guide for the future. In the earlier part of his political and congressional career he undoubtedly had strong anti-slavery and free-soil proclivities, especially in regard to slavery in the District of Columbia and the inter-state slave trade; but he subsequently and before his accession to either the Vice Presidency or the Presidency, began to throw off the trammels of early prejudice, and, when the responsibilities of this great republic were cast upon him by the act of God, his emancipation from the thraldom of prejudice, and from error of opinion was consummated, and he became thoroughly liberalized, nationalized and constitutionalized; and the constitutional rights of the South were recognized and enforced by him with scrupulous and honorable fidelity. I have it from his own lips, and that at a time when he had passed from a successful administration of the national government to the retirement and privacy of private life, and when he was without a prospect or even a wish for renomination or restoration to the Presidency, that his opinions had been revolutionized and his prejudices dissipated on the subject of slavery in the southern and south-western States; that he believed the so called freedom of the black and colored population in the non-slaveholding States to be a mockery and a cheat, and that slavery was the best condition of the African race in this country, best both for the black race and the white race, and that the Union could only be perpetuated by a faithful observance of the constitutional rights of the South, and by non-interference with slavery, on the part of the non slaveholding States and of the general government, and his convictions were greatly strengthened by his southern tour, which brought him in contact with and made him an eye witness of the working of our domestic institution. Impressed with these opinions, and with no hostility to Mr. Buchanan, the unexceptionable democratic nominee for the Presidency, I deem it but fair and just to Mr. Fillmore that his northern friends and supporters should have the fullest opportunity to present to the people of the South his claims to southern support; and I ask the use of your widely circulated journal for that purpose, and confidently expect that it will not only not be withheld, but on the contrary, that it will be cheerfully yielded, as at once due to the merits of a patriot statesman and the freedom of the press.

But it seems to be a common, if not a general opinion in the South, that Mr. Fillmore cannot be elected, under any circumstances, either by the people, or by the House of Representatives, in failure of a popular election. This I am persuaded is an error. I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Fillmore is the only one of the three candidates that can possibly be elected by the people, and his chance with the House of Representatives is at least as good as that of Mr. Buchanan. Fremont cannot be elected by the people. The whole number of electoral votes is 296, and 149 votes therefore are necessary to a choice. The electoral votes of all the non-slaveholding States, except California, amount to 172, and Fremont must carry both New York and Pennsylvania to succeed in the electoral colleges. Losing the 35 votes of New York, he would carry but 137 votes, winning New York and losing the 27 votes of Pennsylvania, he would carry but 145 votes—and he would just need the 4 votes of the only other non-slaveholding State to give him the required majority of 149 votes. The table of the electoral votes of the several States, contained in the article from the Express, will enable your readers to make the calculation for themselves. Besides it is exceedingly probable that Fremont will lose the eleven votes of Illinois, he may possibly lose, too, the six votes of Michigan, and there are hopes of his losing New Jersey and Maine also. Mr. Buchanan cannot be elected by the people, unless in addition to the 120 votes of all the non-slaveholding States, and the 4 votes of California, he carries the 35 votes of New York, a hopeless result, or, losing New York, he carries the 27 votes of Pennsylvania. But the probability is that Mr. Fillmore will carry either Maryland or Delaware, or both, and has a strong chance for Tennessee, and some chance for Louisiana, nor is his case entirely desperate with Kentucky, North Carolina or Georgia, although the odds are now rather fearfully against him in the first named two of those States, and the loss of either of the three will be fatal to Mr. Buchanan, unless he can offset such loss by the vote of Illinois, or of some other non-slaveholding State, with votes enough to counter-balance his loss. I am rather fully persuaded that, were Mr. Fillmore withdrawn from the canvass, Fremont would carry every non-slaveholding State except California, and it is only the triangular contest now waging that gives Mr. Buchanan the slightest chance of carrying his own State, Pennsylvania—and without the key stone of the federal arch to sustain him, he would most assuredly be elected to stay at home. On the other hand, it is now almost reduced to a certainty, that Mr. Fillmore will carry the thirty-five votes of his own State, New York, the eight votes of Maryland and the three votes of Delaware, with some chance, although perhaps a slender one, of carrying Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Louisiana and Georgia, or one or more of them. As to New York, the probability of her vote for her own native and distinguished son, may be thus stated:—He is the nominee of the American order, which has carried the State for the last two years; he is the nominee of the old line Whigs of New York, who have flocked with enthusiasm and in inspiriting numbers to his standard; he is the nominee of the old order of United Americans—the old American party, which has retained its old organization, and has never merged itself in or joined the know-nothing organization, and which has now, for the first time, entered into the Presidential canvass, from which it has hitherto kept aloof; he is the favorite candidate of the Protestant or anti-Catholic party of N. York, and, lastly, he has the State pride of the Empire State to back him and sustain him triumphantly in the Presidential race. It is perfectly clear then that, if the Southern and slave holding States were to cast for him in a body, their 120 electoral votes, in addition to the thirty-five electoral votes of New York, that he would be elected by the people, through the electoral colleges, and have six votes to spare, without obtaining the vote of another non-slaveholding State. The election of Mr. Fillmore by the people, is then a possibility—that of either Buchanan or Fremont almost, if not quite, an impossibility.

Should the people fail to make a choice, through the electoral colleges, and the election devolve on the House of Representatives, as it is the present House that is to cast the vote, and it is to vote by States, each State casting but one vote, the result of the first ballot will be as follows, viz:—For Fremont, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin—13; Iowa divided, 1; Illinois, uncertain, as there are two or three vacancies in her delegation to be filled in the vacation of Congress. For Buchanan—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, and California—12. For Fillmore, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware—4. Even giving Illinois and Iowa to Fremont, he would have but 15 out of 31 States, and he cannot possibly get another; his election by the House is therefore an absolute impossibility. He must be chosen by the people, or, notwithstanding his numerous backers, he will become "a dead cock in the pit," although he may die *game*. In such event, then, it will be for the supporters of Buchanan and Fillmore to compromise on one or the other, or, failing to do so, and no election being made by twelve o'clock, midnight, on the 3d of March next, the Vice-President for the time being, according to the Constitution, will become President for the entire term of four years. In such event, Mr. Breckinridge would be our next President. The electoral colleges, failing to make choice of a Vice-President, by the Constitution, the election will then devolve on the Senate, from the five candidates (if there be so many) highest on the list, and the Senate, being largely democratic, its choice would, of course, be fixed on Mr. Breckinridge—a consummation most devoutly wished by many of Mr. Buchanan's avowed supporters, and one that would perhaps be happy for the country.

This result is an exceedingly probable one, as Mr. Cullen, who holds the entire vote of Delaware, being now sole representative in the popular branch of Congress, has declared his determination "to stick to Mr. Fillmore to the last." Fremont then might get fifteen States and Buchanan fifteen States, and Mr Cullen holding the casting vote, could by continuing to vote for Mr. Fillmore to the end, prevent an election by the House, and thus make Mr. Breckinridge President. Should such an equal division of votes take place between Buchanan and Fremont, Mr. Cullen will be exactly in the position occupied by one of his predecessors, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in the celebrated contest between Jefferson and Burr. On that occasion, Mr. Bayard, a member of the federal party, held the casting vote in the House, and he finally ended the exciting controversy and has perhaps saved his country from revolution and bloodshed, by patriotically voting for Mr. Jefferson, the democratic candidate. Mr. Cullen may perhaps follow this noble precedent and example, and ultimately cast the vote of his State for Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Cullen's position differs however, in an important particular from that of Mr. Bayard. When the struggle took place between Jefferson and Burr, for the presidential baton, there was no constitutional provision in case of the failure of the House of Representatives to make a choice; it was *casus omissus* in such an event; therefore, at that era, there would have been an interregnum, at least until the meeting of the next Congress, and perhaps a revolution or civil war. The defect in the Constitution has been since cured, in consequence of the agitation and panic to which the country was exposed, at that crisis in our political history, by the existing provision for the accession of the Vice-President to the presidential chair, and Mr. Cullen may therefore feel himself at liberty, without any impeachment of his patriotism, to continue voting for Mr. Fillmore, expressly to defeat an election by the House, and make Mr. Breckinridge the *Constitutional* President of the Union.

In the mean time, whatever may be the final result, as a grateful son of the South, I go for Mr. Fillmore, and recommend to his friends throughout the South, boldly and fearlessly to unfurl its banner, and inscribe on it the inspiring motto and battle cry of "Fillmore and Fidelity to the Constitution!" SOUTHRON.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.,) Aug 29

Mr. Brooks at Home.—There was a large meeting here to night to welcome Hon. Preston S. Brooks. The Mayor presented him with a silver pitcher, cane, and other testimonials of approbation. Mr. Brooks responded at length. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

NEW YORK, Aug 31.

Deaths in New York—Yellow Fever.—Health of the city rapidly improving. Deaths for the past week amount to 562, including one death from yellow fever. At Fort Hamilton, one death and three new cases of the fever occurred on Saturday. No new cases at quarantine. The excitement is over—weather fine and cool.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1856.

THE RAINS.—We regret to hear of very great injury resulting from the heavy rains of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. Many bridges have been swept away; nearly all, we understand, on Upper Little River in Harnett county; and all on Rockfish, except that nearest to Cape Fear, which is sustained by the back water from the river. The Phœnix and Blount's Creek Factory dams, in this town, are broken, and we have rumors of many similar disasters in this and the adjoining counties.

The waters of Rockfish are higher by 6 feet, it is said, than ever before known; and the Cape Fear Fresh is said to be greater than any since 1840. Of course all the low lands are overflowed, and we must expect to hear of great damage to the corn and rice.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held in this place a few days ago, Hon. L. Bethune, P. M. Powell, and F. N. Roberts, Esqrs., were appointed Directors on the part of the State. Messrs. J. G. Cook, Henry Lilly, E. W. Willkings, T. S. Lutterloh, J. H. Roberts, and T. Bostick were elected by the stockholders. At a meeting of the Board J. G. Cook, Esq., was re-elected President, and Jno. M. Rose re-appointed Secretary.

CONGRESS.—The Army Bill has passed, shorn of the Kansas proviso, and Congress has adjourned.

In the House, on Saturday, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means another Army Bill, with Kansas proviso attached, which passed, 99 to 77. It was sent to the Senate and passed after striking out the proviso; in which the House, under the previous question, concurred—ayes 101, nays 97.

Mr. Crittenden's Bill for the pacification of Kansas was tabled in the Senate, 26 to 11.

Nothing else of interest occurred in either House, and at 3½ o'clock on Saturday the second session of the 34th Congress terminated. The country will breathe freer, one source of mischief—a session of Congress—having been removed for the present.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The Journal of Commerce, a warm supporter of Buchanan, has been making a calculation of the chances of the election, and elects Mr. Buchanan by 6 votes. It claims as certain for him all the Southern States except Maryland and Delaware—109 votes; and Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, from the North—42 votes: in all 151.

We have our doubts as to Illinois and California: both are, so far as we can judge, much more likely to vote for Fremont than Buchanan. And from present appearances, we are inclined to think that Mr. Fillmore will receive a larger electoral vote at the North than Mr. Buchanan. In several of the Southern States also,—Kentucky and Tennessee for instance—which are put down for Buchanan, Mr. Fillmore's chances are by no means desperate, if indeed they are not very good.

But we did not commence this with the intention of discussing the chances of the election. We noticed the matter to call attention to the following paragraph as confirmatory of the view taken in our last issue:

"We could give good reasons why we claim Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, but it would occupy too much space. In regard to Pennsylvania, we may say in a word that an American ticket has been nominated there, and will receive a handsome support. By the strong vote of 72 to 18, the Convention which nominated it refused to unite with the republicans in a fusion ticket. If the Americans adhere to their nominations, as there is every reason to believe they will, the democratic ticket will be elected by a very large majority."

The Southern Democracy, who urge Mr. Fillmore's withdrawal and a union at the South upon Buchanan, may see how great an error that would be. Mr. Buchanan's chances in Pennsylvania are dependent upon the running of Mr. Fillmore; and without Pennsylvania Mr. Buchanan's chance of an election by the people is just nothing at all.

The reader will find in another column an interesting article from the last Charleston Courier. We feel quite sure that its author is one of the proprietors of that paper now at the North—in times past one of the ablest of Editors as he is now one of the most excellent citizens of the South.

The article from the New York Express, to which reference is made, has already appeared, in part, in the Observer.

FREMONT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—One of the boys at Chapel Hill (we guess it is) has been quizzing the New York Courier and Enquirer with a long account of Fremont's popularity, and the extreme unpopularity of Fillmore and Buchanan, in North Carolina. The writer, who dates from Orange County, and signs himself "A True North Carolinian," very gravely expresses the opinion that the obstacle to Fremont's success in North Carolina is, that the newspapers are in the control of the old politicians and cannot be made aware of the people's will in the course of the few months remaining before the election! And the Editor of the Courier is green enough to publish all this as reliable information of the state of feeling in North Carolina.

The crops in Wayne, Duplin, Sampson, and Johnston are somewhat injured by the drought; yet upon the whole the impression appeared to be that there would be a good yield of corn. The corn in the pocosin lands of Sampson is very fine, and must turn out remarkably well.

Rel. Standard.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The London Times, in noticing some recent developments as to the slave trade carried on *at the North*, makes one or two hard hits at its philanthropic allies on this side the water.

After mentioning the immense profits, the large capital, and the great number of vessels employed in the traffic, the Times remarks, and the New York Times, the great abolition organ, endorses the remark, that the traffic in slaves was never organized in a more cruel or destructive fashion than it is at the present moment—at the South? No! The centres of this infamous traffic are New York and Boston; in that section of the Union where fanaticism on this subject is so extreme that the dissolution of the Union is threatened, but where, as the London Times remarks, flesh and blood cannot resist the profits of the business, and a good stroke is annually done in "black diamonds."

We do not care to shock our readers with the details of the horrors of this trade, as compiled by the London Times from the New York papers; nor to contrast them with the mild system of Southern slavery which so excites the ire of our humane brethren at the North. With the real evils of the one and the imaginary ills of the other, the Southern people are well acquainted. We allude to the subject merely to notice the manner in which the New York Times receives the comments of its namesake over the water.

The Times saddles "the South" with the whole blame. The Government, says the Times, is in the hands of the "Slave Oligarchy," and therefore no aid in repressing this unlawful trade is to be expected from it. On the contrary, says the Times, this "Slave Oligarchy" so soon as it has the power, and the Times tells its readers that it will be at no distant day, intends to repeal the laws forbidding it, and again legalise the system. The only remedy, therefore, which the Times can perceive, is the abolition of slavery in Cuba and other markets for the stolen Africans.

The Times has queer notions on the subject. According to it, the South is to be execrated not merely as the owner of slaves, bought from the North years ago, but for not putting down a traffic now carried on in Northern vessels, manned by Northern seamen, and fitted out with Northern capital, for the benefit of Northern merchants, and in which the South has no interest even as a purchaser, the slaves being sold in Cuba and South America.

The Times regrets that the aid of the Government cannot be had for its suppression because it is controlled by the "Slave Oligarchy." But the Times seems to forget that it counsels another sort of aid, men, money, and Sharpe's rifles, to put down slavery in Kansas where Southern men are to be robbed of their property. Why wait for Government aid in this instance rather than in that? The offenders are inhabitants of the same city with the Times—"the Greeks are at its doors"—why not spend a little money and fire a few Sharpe's rifles upon them rather than upon Southerners in Kansas?

The "Slave Oligachy" too intends to abolish the laws against this trade. The Times is "the only paper which has the news," as the New York papers say of items manufactured to excite curiosity and secure a speedy sale of an edition likely to hang heavily. But suppose it true? The Slave States, to say the least, engage in no such traffic whilst it is forbidden by the laws of the United States. The Times's friends are so desperately opposed to Slavery at the South that they don't wait for a repeal, but taking the laws into their own hands go largely into the slave trade, for the purpose we suppose of shocking the world with its horrors and thus aiding in the abolition of slavery and the traffic.

But the Times's remedy for all this is truly a novel one. To prevent its philanthropic brethren from carrying on this trade, from violating Divine and Human laws, for the sake of gain, it is urged as right and necessary that the temptation should be removed by destroying the market. That is, in order to restrain the liberty-loving friends of the Times from future evil-doing, the people of Cuba are to be robbed of the property for which they have just paid the Northern people.

Verily, these sanctimonious abolitionists, who are so horrified at the wickedness of the South, have queer notions of morals.

AN ARGUMENT *ad hominem*.—The Black Republicans who delayed and endeavored to defeat the Army appropriation bill caught a Tartar in President Pierce. The works at the U. S. Armory, to which Springfield, Mass., is mainly indebted for its prosperity, and similar works elsewhere were stopped, and all the workmen discharged so soon as it became apparent that the Republicans in the House intended to defeat the Army bill. Hundreds of Northern workmen were thus thrown out of employment, and it became apparent that the amount of money usually disbursed at the North by the Government was to be curtailed by many millions of dollars.

The abolition newspapers talked very largely about holding out to the bitter end, and encouraged their friends in the House to stand by their position. The Springfield Republican held forth thus:

"The number of men thrown out of employment at the armory here, is 257. The administration probably waits to see what effect its first move will have upon Congress. If it does not 'subdue' the House, we may expect another turn of the screw. The great majority of the armorers are Fremont men, and the course of the administration in stopping the armory and discharging them, seems not likely to make their numbers any the less, or their convictions any weaker."

The first "turn of the screw" seems to have been all that was wanted. The armorers at Springfield, the "Fremont men," immediately held a meeting and denounced the Republicans in the most emphatic manner.

The New York Herald, the leading Fremont organ, followed suit, telling its party in Congress that the anticipation of the evils likely to result to the North if their factious course were persisted in, was creating a great re-action against them.

Horace Greeley even, it is said, was thoroughly frightened, and telegraphed to the Black Republicans in Congress, on Saturday, that refusal to pass the army bill was producing a fearful influence upon the mind of the people, and if it was not soon passed that the black republican party would be completely demolished.

The Bill was passed on that day, and orders were immediately issued to resume operations at all the armories, &c. So the matter is all straight again, and the Republicans are pretty well satisfied by this time, that "stopping the supplies" is not quite so good a thing as it was cracked up to be.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—A Convention of "Professors in Colleges, Teachers in classical and common Schools, officers of the Common School system, and all friends of education and of North Carolina," is called, to meet at Salisbury on Tuesday, October 21st.

Everybody is invited as Salisbury's guest, and the Rail Roads charge only half price.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1856.

Having spent as much time as I could spare at Saratoga, and as usual with manifest improvement of health, I left there this morning at 9, and arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock—180 miles. I had taken the precaution to engage quarters at the Lafarge House, and it was well I did, for on meeting there some Fayetteville friends, they informed me that on arriving here last evening they had driven all about the city in search of lodgings, the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Astor, Lafarge and others, being all full to overflowing. They finally got into a small house called the Lapiere, for the night, from which they removed this morning to the Lafarge. This last is a new house, only opened some three or four months ago, and is one of the very neatest and most elegant I ever saw, though not so gorgeously fitted up as the St. Nicholas. It is however, elegant and comfortable. A good many North Carolinians, and other Southrons, have already found it out, either from choice or necessity. It is now full, holding probably 300 guests, or about one-third of the capacity of the St. Nicholas. The only objection to it is, that it is rather high up Broadway for business men, being three or four squares above the St. Nicholas. But as there are hundreds of omnibuses, in which one can ride for six cents, even a distance of 3 or 4 miles, if he pleases, that is not a very serious objection, even to business men.

Saratoga has been thinning out very rapidly all this week, so that there are not probably more than half as many strangers there now as there were a week ago. This is making a short season of it, unless the very cool weather should be succeeded by a warm spell, in which case it *may* fill up to some extent again. The thermometer there a few mornings ago was down to 40°. It is a delightful place, both for health and enjoyment, however it may be sneered at by envious witlings who have never tasted of its life-giving waters, nor mingled with the generally intelligent, well behaved, and sociable people who throng there. It is a poor place for an entire stranger, for there is no solitude so solitary as that of a great crowd of strangers. I experienced that once there, and know what it is. But for many years past I have met with many acquaintances, who have dispelled every feeling of loneliness. This season I suppose I met with more than a hundred persons whom I knew, and more than double that number whose faces were familiar.

To persons of bilious habits, as Southrons are so apt to be, I know of no medicine of equal efficacy, and certainly none so pleasant to take. There may be other waters as good, but they are unknown to me. They are not beneficial to consumptive people, I believe, and there are few mineral waters that are. Some persons injure themselves by drinking large quantities of water, and at improper times, a fault that should be guarded against by consulting a physician.

This city is said to be more full of strangers than ever before, and trade is consequently very active. The apprehension of yellow fever has kept merchants off till a later period than usual. I understand that the subject is but little talked of, and that few persons entertain any fears of the spread of the disease in the city.

I am met here by the unexpected news that the black Republicans in Congress have backed out on the Army bill; that the Senate, the conservatives, and the country, have triumphed over faction in the House, and that Congress has adjourned. This was unexpected, because the abolition papers here, the Herald, Courier, Times, Tribune, &c., were insisting upon it that their party in the House was right, that the Senate was wrong, that people were telegraphing from all parts of the (Northern) country to their members to stand firm, to let the bill fail, &c. And yet now we find that this was all false, that they knew it was false, that even Greeley himself was writing privately to his friends in the House, "for God's sake let the bill pass," for that its rejection was "ruining the party." Now is not this a delectable exposure. I am inclined to think that it *will* ruin the party. The people, even of the North, have sense enough to discriminate between straight-forward honesty and unblushing duplicity, which would triumph by fraud and falsehood. They must see, that to back out from a position held with obstinacy for months, is a confession of wrong; and that no motive of love of country has driven them either into that position or out of it, but merely a *party* motive,—and that too the meanest party that ever existed under the heavens.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1856.

Fall is upon us to-day, and it feels like Fall. The air is very cool and bracing. The effect of such weather upon health here is shown by the bills of mortality. Instead of 7 to 800 deaths a week, as last year, there were only 562 last week. Yesterday afternoon I saw eight funerals passing along Broadway. This might have been alarming, but when we recollect that about 80 persons die every day in the city, and that there are within its limits nearly as many persons as there are in the whole State of North Carolina, the sight of so many hearses loses its effect. How easy it is to become callous in a great city, and to the distresses of strangers. The effect of a single death in our own community reaches all hearts. I heard yesterday of the death of Mr. Johnson, Editor of the Carolinian, and I feel deep regret at it, for in all my intercourse with him, either personally or editorially, I had reason to respect and like him. He had too recently come among us to be very intimately known, but he was evidently a gentleman of good sense and good feeling. I am glad to hear that unusual honors were paid to his memory by our citizens.

The Fremonters are evidently sore at the back-out of their party in Congress. This morning's Herald, commences its lamentations as follows:—

"*Want of Stamina in the Republican Party.*—The passage of the Army bill, and the triumph of the Senate, which took place on Saturday last, prove, what we all along conjectured, that the republican members of Congress were deficient in stamina. From Speaker Banks down to the latest converts to republicanism, they all lack courage and self-confidence. They can talk and jabber and write by the hour or the day or the week; but when it comes to action, they are weak in the knees, and a very slight contest wears them out. The least noise or clamor scares them out of their senses, and they are ready to retreat, and wheel about and beg to be forgiven.

"It is well understood that the event which frightened them on this Army bill was the discharge of workmen from certain U. S. armories by order of the President. They were afraid of the consequences—of what people might say—of what responsibility they were assuming, and disgracefully backed out. Any man of ordinary judgment and firm courage would have known perfectly well that by holding on for a few days, the question of the dismissal of the workmen would have been laid before the country in its true shape, and the responsibility for the deed would have been laid where it belongs, on the shoulders of the President. But the republicans had not the nerve to wait for this. Their craven hearts misgave them, and they surrendered.

"This is not the way to succeed either in politics or anything else. Courage is as essentil a requisite to the politician as to the soldier; the latter is not more sure of defeat than the former, if their hearts fail them. We have watched the course of these republicans for some time, and all along we have seen symptoms that they were as a body deficient in courage; whence we have inferred that when the final tussle did come between themselves and their opponents, they would, unless they altered their character materially, inevitably go to the wall. Saturday's debate abundantly confirms our impression. Had the republican leaders possessed as much courage as those of the Southern party, they might have carried their point, and thrown all the odium of the stoppage of work in the national armories upon the imbecile administration of Franklin Pierce. Instead of this, they have given way at the first onset, and by thus suffering a defeat have without question injured their prospects of success in the greater contest that is at hand."

This is rich, coming as it does from Bennett, who has been cowhided half a dozen times in the streets, without even an attempt at resistance. Such a fellow to talk of a "deficiency of courage"! The poor creature has been heretofore full of praise of the noble firmness of the men whom he now says he knew were cowards. If they are cowards, he is both coward and scoundrel. I am astonished that any one at the South will take his paper.

We have received the University Magazine for September. It is filled with the usual quantity of Historical and miscellaneous matter. There is an error in the enumeration of counties having *written evidence* of the existence of liberty loving associations in 1776. Cumberland is omitted from the list. Whilst in fact, the Declaration of Independence made by Cumberland County at Liberty Point, in 1776, was deposited with the Secretary of State some ten years ago by Jas R. Gee, Esq., and Maj. Jno. P. Leonard, of this town, whose fathers signed it.

It has been suggested to us that it would be well for the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town to obtain a fac-simile from the original at Raleigh. The expense would be trifling compared with the gratification afforded to the Town, and especially to the descendants of those brave men of '76.

Hollows.—Fashionable society has two faults—first in being hollow-headed and secondly hollow-hearted.

DIED,

Near Red Banks, Robeson county, 25th ult., Mr DUGALD McMILLAN. He came on a visit to see his friends from Missiesippi, and his health failed so that he did not return until his death. His friends are consoled that he died happy and with a well grounded hope of a blissful immortality.—Com.

Town papers copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Sept. 2, Str Grist, with goods for F D Breese, J G Cook, Dr Robinson

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We believe that the following is a correct list of the members elect to the next Legislature:

SENATE.

Camden and Currituck—J. B. Jones, dem.
Pasquotank & Perquimans—John Pool, K. N.
Gates and Chowan—Dr. R. Dillard, dem.
Hertford—R. G. Cowper, K. N.
Bertie—Jos. B. Cherry, K. N.
Washington and Martin—A. Chesson, dem.
Tyrrell and Hyde—Francis M. Burges, K. N.
Beaufort—Allen Grist, K. N.
Halifax—M. L. Wiggins, K. N.
Northampton—T. J. Person, dem.
Nash—L. N. B. Battle, dem.
Warren—William Eaton, Jr., dem.
Franklin—P. B. Hawkins, dem.
Pitt—M. L. Carr, dem.
Onslow—E. W. Fonville, dem.
Duplin—W. J. Houston, dem.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. B. Ramsay, K. N.
Cabarrus and Stanly—E. R. Gibson, K. N.
Anson and Union—Dr. Myers, K. N.
Mecklenburg—W. R. Myers, dem.
Surry, Ashe, &c.—Abram Bryant, K. N.
Lincoln, &c.—J. H. White, dem.
Rutherford & Cleaveland—Dr. C. Mills, dem.
Burke, &c.—W. W. Avery, dem.
Buncombe, Yancy, &c.—David Coleman, dem.
New Hanover—Owen Fennell, dem.
Edgecombe—H. T. Clarke, dem.
Greene and Lenoir—J. P. Speight, dem.
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, dem.
Craven—J. Miller, dem.
Carteret and Jones—W. P. Ward, dem.
Johnston—L. B. Sanders, dem.
Wake—G. H. Wilder, dem.
Granville—C. H. K. Taylor, dem.
Orange—P. C. Cameron, dem.
Chatham—R. E. Rives, dem.
Bladen, &c.—A. J. Jones, K. N.
Cumberland & Harnett—D. McDiarmid, dem.
Sampson—T. H. Holmes, dem.
Richmond and Robeson—A. Dockery, K. N.
Moore & Montgomery—S. H. Christian, K. N.
Randolph and Alamance—M. W. Holt, K. N.
Caswell—S. P. Hill, dem.
Person—J. W. Cuningham, dem.
Rockingham—Geo. D. Boyd, dem.
Stokes and Forsyth—J. J. Martin, dem.
Guilford—Ralph Gorrell, K. N.
Davidson—J. W. Thomas, K. N.
Cherokee, Jackson, &c.—W. H. Thomas, dem.
Wilkes, Iredell, &c.—R. Parks, K. N.

Democrats 33, Know Nothings 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—D. A. Montgomery and Geo. Patterson, dems.
Alexander—A. C. McIntosh, K. N.
Anson—A. J. Dargan, W. M. Pickett, K. N's.
Ashe—Allen Gentry, dem.
Burke—F. P. Glass, dem.
Buncombe—M. Erwin, dem.
Bladen—G. M. White, dem.
Bertie—D. Outlaw, Jno. Wilson, K. N's.
Beaufort—J. R. Stubbs, J. Eborn, K. N's.
Brunswick—T. D. Meares, K. N.
Cabarrus—C. N. White, K. N.
Catawba—G. P. Rowe, dem.
Craven—C. Kelly, H. C. Jones, dems.
Cumberland and Harnett—J. G. Shepherd, E. Stewart, J. L. Bethea, dems.
Chowan—J. C. Badham, dem.
Columbus—D. T. Williamson, dem.
Camden—D. D. Ferebee, K. N.
Carteret—W. Rumley, K. N.
Cherokee—C. M. Stiles, K. N.
Caswell—Wm. Long, E. K. Withers, dems.
Chatham—R. C. Cotten, D. Hackney, T. Bynum, dems.
Caldwell—C. W. Clark, dem.
Currituck—S. B. Jarvis, dem.
Cleaveland—W. M. Blanton, F. S. Ramsour, dems.
Davidson—J. M. Leach, J. P. Mabry, K. N's.
Davie—W. B. March, K. N.
Duplin—B. Southerland, W. R. Ward, dems.
Edgecombe—R. R. Bridgers, W. S. Dancy, D's.
Forsyth—J. Masten, J. A. Waugh, dems.
Franklin—Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, dem.
Gaston—Richard Rankin, dem.
Granville—T. L. Hargrove, J. M. Bullock, T. B. Lyon, dems.
Guilford—D. F. Caldwell, L. M. Scott, E. W. Ogburn, K. N's.
Greene—A. D. Speight, dem.
Gates—H. Parker, dem.
Haywood—Dr. S. L. Love, dem.
Halifax—Wm. Hill, J. W. Johnson, dems.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter, K. N.
Hyde—Jos. C. Jennett, K. N.
Henderson—John Baxter, K. N.
Iredell—i. Q. Sharpe, A. B. F. Gaither, K. N's.
Jackson—John R. Dills, dem.
Jones—W. A. Cox, dem.
Johnston—B. H. Tomlinson, A. Barnes, dems.
Lenoir—S. W. Bright, dem.
Lincoln—A. P. Cansler, dem.
Madison—Dr. John Yancey, dem.
Martin—S. W. Outerbridge, dem.
McDowell—J. C. Whitson, dem.
Moore—W. B. Richardson, K. N.
Montgomery—J. M. Crump, K. N.
Macon—D. W. Siler, K. N.
Mecklenburg—W. M. Matthews, W. F. Davidson, dems.
Nash—G. N. Lewis, dem.
N. Hanover—R. H. Tate, S. A. Holmes, dems.
Northampton—M. W. Smallwood, J. Mason, dems.
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey, dem.
Orange—W. F. Strayhorn, J. F. Lyon, dems.
Pasquotank—W. E. Mann, K. N.
Perquimons—J. M. Cox, K. N.
Pitt—Dr. W. J. Blow, Ed. Moore, dems.
Person—R. H. Hester, dem.
Robeson—Giles Leitch, *Whig*, Morrison, dem.
Rockingham—A. M. Scales, T. Settle, Jr., d's.
Rowan—N. F. Hall, d., W. A. Houck, K. N.
Rutherford—E. Toms, Amos Harrill, dems.
Randolph—H. B. Elliott, A. G. Foster, K. N's.
Richmond—B. F. Little, K. N.
Sampson—O. P. White, J. M. Mosely, dems.
Surry—R. E. Reeves, dem.
Stokes—J. F. Hill, dem.
Stanly—M. T. Waddill, K. N.
Tyrrell—John A. Benbury, K. N.
Union—D. Rushing, dem.
Wake—N. G. Rand, A. M. Lewis, M. A. Bledsoe, dems.
Warren—Wm. A. Jenkins, Dr. Thos. Pitchford, dems.
Washington—H. A. Gilliam, K. N.
Watauga—G. N. Folk, K. N.
Wayne—E. Sauls, E. A. Thompson, dems.
Wilkes—A. W. Martin, P. Eller, K. N's.
Yadkin—Col. —— Speer, K. N.
Yancey—Isaac A. Pearson, dem.

Democrats 80, Know Nothings 39, Whig 1. Majority on joint ballot, 56.

Old Jim Lane in a tight place.—Col. Jim Lane, the wife-deserting Free State hero, was making a speech in Iowa, a few days ago, and denounced the Kansas Legislature as *bogus*.

"Colonel," said a man in the crowd, "let me ask you a question?"

"Go on!" said Lane.

"Well, Colonel, if that Legislature was *bogus*, what made you apply to it for a divorce from your wife?" The Colonel caved.

IS WEALTH A NATIONAL DANGER?

It was a remark of Montesquieu that kingdoms are ruined by poverty, and republics by wealth. Taking into view such republics as the French philosopher had read of—ours, in his day, being yet in the future—his remark was unquestionably true. But upon analysis the antithesis disappears, for both members of the sentence assert the same thing. The poverty of a kingdom means the poverty of the subjects, and the disproportionate wealth of the crown. The wealth of the old republics was wealth among the leading citizens, the many kings or tyrants, and the consequent poverty of the people. Since the world began there was, until the days of the Dutch Republic, and the North American confederacy, nothing like a government by the people, long continued, and based on equal laws, seeming, as near as may be, to all, equal rights. The Venetian Republic was an oligarchy. The Swiss, overshadowed by anti republican neighbors, is a brave little community. Its poverty is not pauperism, however, and, in the equal distribution of the necessities of life, the people cannot be deemed poor, though there are few overgrown estates or fortunes among them.

The wealth and consequent luxury and rapacity of a regal court are premonitions of its fall. From Sardanapulus to the later and baser Cæsars, and from them to the effete Bourbon dynasties, this has proved the case, either by foreign conquests, revolutions, or internal decay. The strength of a nation is not increased when an aristocratic few, calling themselves the people, really represent so many kings while the mass of inhabitants are ground down by taxes, or oppressed with onerous trade restrictions. The strength of Great Britain at this moment, is in the dependence of the crown and ministry upon the people for supplies. The wealth of the crown is therefore the wealth of the people, and the monarchy has at once efficiency to act, and accountability for its deeds. Wealth is not the ruin of England, but its strength. And Montesquieu did not live quite late enough to see the wholesome operation of the great changes which have followed the happy riddance of England from the Steart dynasty, and the absurd and obsolete notions of the royal prerogative to which that race adhered. The people are not poor, and therefore, poverty does not menace the British kingdom. Of course there are exceptions as to classes, and there are times of distress; but the manner in which the British nation has borne the expense of the late war, exhibits anything but national poverty.

Does wealth threaten the perpetuity of our own government? An overflowing treasury is no doubt an evil; and luxurious habits among the people are injurious to private virtue and to public spirit. But there are several saving influences which diminish the ultimate danger. The first of these is the absence of the system of entail, and its consequent partition of large estates among many heirs. Few families remain wealthy through successive generations; few men, indeed, continue all their lives in the same condition of wealth, or otherwise, in which they commence life. The poison, if it be a poison, finds its antidote in the frequent reverses to which American life is subject. Those who are content with moderate gains escape reverses. Their competence, and even the larger acquisitions of legitimate industry, form an aggregate of wealth which is not dangerous to a republic. Our wealthy fools, and they are the men who give odium to the class, have little direction of public affairs, and no influence, except upon weak minds, by a bad example. The victims of extravagance ripen and burst, and their debris goes to enrich others. Crashes restore the equilibrium, and if the fool and his money, according to the old adage, are soon parted, his property is distributed among those who can take better care of it. The wealth which ruins republics which Montesquieu had in view, is that which enables a few ambitious men to subvert a state, or to perpetuate an oligarchy. But this implies the millions of poor who are in the market ready for bargain and sale; and is, as we have before said, precisely what is meant by poverty in a kingdom, the kings being many instead of one.

We maintain that wealth may serve, instead of ruining a free State. It must not, however, be in the hands of the few, but of the many. It is precisely the tendency of our institutions and customs thus to survive and subdivide the wealth of the nation. There is no better democrat than a poor man struggling up. There is no better conservative than a man who has climbed by regular, honest steps from poverty to wealth. No matter what party names the two may rally under, their antagonistic views and opinions, indicated, perhaps, rather in their conduct than in words, keep the social and political balance.

The policy of the government, and the operation of the laws should be to promote the division of wealth among the whole people, and to secure all who are disposed to be industrious from abject want. To this end agriculture and manufacturers must be protected, and the domestic product, whether of the soil, the mine, the forge, or the loom, secured against injurious foreign competition. Men of capital, intellect and energy, will, of course, grow richer than their fellows. They are directing minds, and are entitled to the larger compensation which they acquire, and which they gain moreover, at nobody's loss. Capital in the hands of such practical men is a public benefit, instead of a public danger. And the more we encourage the acquisition of money by industry and legitimate enterprise, the broader base we lay for the empire of the people. The more men who have a property stake in the country, the stronger is the government and the higher the social and political status of the nation.

The mischiefs of luxury and extravagance are not to be escaped under republican institutions any more than anywhere else. But these evils are the scum thrown up from the deep sea of general prosperity. Competence begets refinement, and refinement produces the softer and more humane virtues. That vice and luxury are developed by prosperity is a matter of course. So are rank weeds the product of rich soil; but the farmer who should impoverish his land to keep the weeds down, thinking thus to give his crops a chance, would hardly be considered as entitled to a prize from an agricultural society. His mode of culture would not bear the test. Those who advocate national poverty as a guardian influence over public virtue, would do for Sparta, but not for the present day. Spartan virtue answers very well for schoolboy declamations, but the dark side of the character of those demi-savages more than counterbalanced all the good they boasted. The mind is superior to the body, yet dependent on it; and no nation is so well governed and happy as that in which a due provision of animal comfort gives oppotunity for mental development. Black broth is too meagre a diet to produce such a condition.

Phil. American.

Breadstuffs.—The returns from the wheat harvest of the United States are now complete, and it is settled that the crop is of most excellent quality, and if not the largest ever gathered since the settlement of the country, is at least above the average, and will yield a large surplus beyond the supply of our domestic wants.

INHERITANCE OF TALENT.

A cotemporary says that great men usually inherit their talents from the mother. This is a popular belief, but not the less erroneous. The mistake has arisen from attending only to those cases in which the mother had a superior mind, to the neglect of the equally numerous examples where the father possessed remarkable abilities. Everybody quotes the fact that Napoleon derived his genius from his mother. Nobody mentions that Burns owed his vast abilities to his father. A traveler would commit a similar blunder who should describe all Americans as light-haired or say that every Philadelphian was a Quaker.

The rule, for rule there is, lies deeper. Great abilities, in a word, arise from such a fortunate union of the mental characteristics of the parents as renders the progeny a genius, though neither father nor mother, perhaps, were such. The catalogue of eminent men, if carefully made up and honestly scrutinised with a view to elucidating the truth, would establish this, we have no doubt, beyond controversy. For it is already known that the child takes its mental nature in about equal portions from its parents, and this fact at once leads to our conclusion, as well as explains why brilliant parents often have dunces among their offspring.

Let us illustrate this. A man has the purely intellectual characteristics in great force, but is wanting in will; he is consequently a dreamy philosopher, or a visionary speculator. He marries a woman, who, with but ordinary intellect, has immense energy. One child of this pair may combine the weakness of both parents; and will be in that event an irreclaimable fool. But another may inherit the mother's will, with the father's intellect; and this child, unless by a bad education, is certain to become distinguished. Or take another example. A woman of no remarkable abilities, but with a fine moral nature, is married to a man without principle, but possessing shining abilities. One child of this pair may have the good qualities of both parents, and become a Bunyan, a Nestor, or even a Washington. But another may inherit the deficiencies of both, and grow up, unless carefully guarded, to become a brilliant villain. Or take a third instance. One parent may have much imagination, but little else, and the other nothing remarkable, but great perceptive faculties. The union of these two characteristics in a child will produce a poet. The transmission of either, to excess, unless balanced by strong reasoning powers, may make only a human monkey or a romantic fool.

The law explains also why so few eminent men belong to one family. There have rarely been two distinguished poets, painters, generals or even statesmen, who were father and son, or even brothers. The elder and younger Pitt, though both prime ministers, and both famous speakers, were strikingly dissimilar in their mental constitutions, so that this example, which seems at first to oppose our theory, in reality sustains it. In fact, when we consider that the mind has so many and so dissimilar ingredients, ideality, casuality, benevolence, reverence, destructiveness, constructiveness, and that these are combined in millions of varieties in as many million persons, the wonder is not that two individuals, even of the same family, resemble each other so little, but that they resemble each other so much. Given the score and odd of separate bumps into which phrenology divides the brain, and take the child of any two persons whatever—and who shall say in what exact proportions out of the ten thousand possible ones, these qualities ought to unite?

There is too much falsity taught for truth on this and similar subjects, not only in newspapers, but even in elaborate books. The reason is that few persons think soundly, or dare to deny preconceived or popular ideas. We would have every man, however, reflect for himself. "Prove all things; hold fast to the good."

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Ethan Allen.—A good story is told of that rare old patriot, Col. Ethan Allen, whose services in the "times that tried men's souls" were only equalled by his daring assertions of the right of private opinion in theological matters. A well known divine, pastor of the village church, called one evening on the Colonel, and while enjoying his true New England hospitality at the supper table, the conversation turned upon church matters.

Quoth the minister, "Colonel, how does it happen that a man of your extensive influence and information has never seen it his duty to join our society. You know we want laborers in the vineyard—especially such laborers as you are. Your example would tend greatly to strengthen our hands and fortify our hearts against the dire assaults of the evil one."

"Well, brother," replied Allen, "I have often thought as you do about the business, and one day I had almost made up my mind to fall into the ranks, but that night I had a dream which caused me to give it up."

"Ah!" exclaimed the minister, "what did you dream?"

"Well, I thought I was standing at the entrance of Paradise, and saw a man go up and knock."

'Who's that?' asked a voice from within.

'A friend wishing admittance,' was the reply.

The door was opened, and the keeper stepped out.

'Well, sir to what denomination did you belong down yonder?"

'I am an Episcopalian,' replied the candidate for admission.

'Go in, then and take a seat near the door, on the East side.'

Just then another stopped up; he was a Presbyterian, and the guardian directed him to take a seat.

A large number were admitted, and received directions where to seat themselves. I then stepped up to the entrance.

'Well sir, who are you?' asked the guardian.

'I am neither High Churchman, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Calvinist, Catholic or Jew; but I am that old Ethan Allen that you probably have heard of from below.'

'What! the man that took Ticonderoga?'

'The same,' I replied.

'All right, Ethan,' said he, 'just step in and sit down *wherever you please!*"

Sagacity of Cats.—Mr. Tiedman, the famous Saxon dentist, had a valuable tortoiseshell cat that for days did nothing but moan. Guessing the cause, he looked into its mouth, and seeing a decayed tooth, removed it and its pain. The following day there were at least ten cats at his door; the next twenty; and they went on increasing at such a rate that he was obliged to keep a bull dog to drive them away. But nothing would hinder them—a cat that had the tooth ache, would come any number of miles to have it extracted! It would even come down the chimney, and would not leave the room till the painful tooth was taken from the jaw. At last it grew to be a perfect nuisance, and he was never free from one of these feline patients. However, being one morning very nervous, he accidentally broke the jaw of an old tabby. The news spread like wildfire. Not a single cat ever came to him afterwards.

"Solomon, I fear you are forgetting me," said a bright-eyed girl to her lover the other day. "Yes, Sue," said slow Sol, excusing himself, "I have been for getting you these two years."

THE JUDGE WHO ALWAYS ANTICIPATED.

As a judge, Lord Avonmore had one great fault; he was apt to take up a first impression of a cause, and it was very difficult afterwards to obliterate it. The advocate, therefore, had not only to struggle against the real obstacle presented to him by the case itself, but also with the imaginary ones created by the hasty anticipation of the judge. Curran was one day most seriously annoyed by this habit of Lord Avonmore, and he took the following whimsical method of correcting it. (The reader must remember that the object of the narrator was, by a tedious and malicious procrastination, to irritate his hearer into the vice he was so anxious to eradicate.) They were to dine together at the house of a common friend, and a large party were assembled, many of whom witnessed the occurrences of the morning. Curran, contrary to all his usual habits, was late for dinner, and at length arrived in the most admirably affected agitation.

"Why, Mr. Curran, you have kept us a full hour waiting dinner for you," grumbled out Lord Avonmore.

"Oh, my dear lord, I regret it much; you must know it is not my custom; but I've just been witness to a most melancholy occurrence."

"My God! you seem terribly moved by it; take a glass of wine. What was it; what was it?"

"I will tell you, my lord, the moment I can collect myself. I had been detained at court—in the Court of Chancery—your lordship knows the Chancellor sits late."

"I do—I do; but go on"

"Well, my lord, I was hurrying here as fast as I could—I did not even change my dress—I hope I shall be excused for coming in my boots."

"Poh, poh, never mind your boots; the point—come at once to the point of the story."

"Oh, I will, my good lord, in a moment. I walked here; I would not even wait to get the carriage ready; it would have taken time you know. Now there is a market exactly in the road by which I had to pass; your lordship may perhaps recollect the market, do you?"

"To be sure I do; go on Curran—go on with the story."

"I am very glad your lordship remembers the market, for I totally forgot the name of it—the name—the name—"

"What the devil signifies the name of it, sir? It's the Castle Market."

"Your lordship is perfectly right, it is called the Castle Market. Well, I was passing through that very identical Castle Market, when I observed a butcher preparing to kill a calf. He had a huge knife in his hand; it was as sharp as a razor. The calf was standing behind him; he drew the knife to plunge it into the animal. Just as he was in the act of doing so, a little boy about four years old—his only son, the loveliest little boy I ever saw—ran suddenly across his path, and he killed—oh, my God! he killed—"

"The child! the child! the child!" vociferated Lord Avonmore.

"No, my lord, *the calf!*" continued Curran, very coolly; "he killed the calf, but your lordship is in the habit of anticipating."

The universal laugh was thus raised against his lordship; and Curran declared that, often afterwards, a first impression was removed more easily from the Court of Exchequer by the recollection of the calf in Castle Market than by all the eloquence of the entire profession.

OLD DOG TRAY.

M. Charles R——, a poor author, living in the out skirts of Paris, had owing him a debt of 520 francs, which he never expected to get, so long had it been due, and so often had he applied in vain for it.

However, finding himself entirely without money, a situation by no means uncommon among authors, he resolved to try the non-paying debtor once more.

What was his amazement and delight when a note of five hundred francs and a twenty-franc piece were placed in his hands. Regarding it as an absolute providence, he resolved to change the gold piece and testify his gratitude to heaven by giving it in alms on his way home.

Placing the note in his pocket book, he fulfilled his benevolent design, and no beggar applied in vain during his long walk.

As he drew near home, a wretched little dog came to him and besought his attention to its starving condition. At any other time he might have rudely driven it away; but this evening his heart was open, and he concluded to take the poor brute with him. True, his wife hated dogs, but he trusted his good fortune to soften her heart as it had his.

It was quite dark when he reached home, and he entered the house with the dog close to his heels.

"What is that?" cried the lady, preparing to drive the intruder out of the door.

"Only a poor little dog I have made bold to bring home with me. But listen, wife, to my good fortune."

As he related the story the good lady became mollified, and the little dog was almost forgotten.

"See, here is the money, safe in my pocket book," concluded the husband putting his hand in his pocket to furnish the proof of his story.

But no pocket-book was there! It was gone, and despair seized the poor author's heart.

Rage again rose in the good wife, and the dog was an admirable scapegoat. Seizing a stick—"Get out of the house!" she cried. "But for attending to you that stupid man would not have lost his money!"

But the dog would not move, and cowered closer to the feet of his first friend, who had not now the heart to save him. So lifting him in her arms, the angry lady prepared foreibly to eject him, when lo! there, tightly grasped in his mouth, was the missing pocket-book, which the obscurity had prevented their seeing before. It had fallen through a rent in the man's pocket, and the grateful creature had picked it up and kept it safely till discovered.

A Mammoth Printing Press.—A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter, writes as follows:

Perhaps when the London Times ordered a ten cylinder press from the Messrs. Hoe, it imagined it was leaving even the most enterprising of the American journals in the back ground, but it will soon find out its mistake, for I now learn that the circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger (running well on to *one hundred thousand daily!*) has compelled the enterprising proprietors of the paper, Messrs. Swain & Able, to order from the manufacturers *two twelve cylinder presses, at a cost of* $70,000! To accommodate these gigantic pieces of workmanship, the Ledger folks have been obliged to purchase two adjoining buildings, at a heavy outlay, and in which the presses are to be placed. When these are introduced, the Ledger will be able to print *sixty thousand sheets an hour, or equal to one thousand sheets per minute!* and all this immense circulation—building of the fastest presses in the world—and unbounded prosperity generally, is the result of an unflinching integrity, an indomitable perseverance, and a business tact that sees no motto ahead but onward!

An Irishman lately bought a family bible, and taking it home, made his first entry in it thus: "Patrick O'Donohue—born Sept. 20th, 1852, aged three years."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Cunard steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, has arrived. She sailed on Saturday, the 23d of August. Her news is without special interest.

Parliament was further prorogued on the 13th of August.

Louis Napoleon, it is reported, is urging the claims of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian Kingdom, and considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome.

The harvest in France is considered a full average.

The government of Holland has refused to assent to the principle of arbitration recommended by the Paris Congress, before a resort to arms.

There is nothing of importance from Spain. The difficulty with Mexico is still unsettled.

A doubtful report was current, that France and England had addressed an ultimatum to the King of Naples, and in the event of the refusal to comply with their demands, the representatives of those powers are immediately to quit Naples. The King is reported to have consented to some required concessions, but not to a satisfactory extent. A report had also spread, that the King intended to abdicate in favor of the more liberal Prince of Calabria.

The Russians announce that they will give up Kars, Ismail, Reni, and Kilia, within the stipulated six months.

A desperate engagement had occurred between the crew of a Russian ship of war and a band of Algerine pirates, off the coast of Mexico. Eight of the former were killed and 20 wounded. Prince Adalbert was wounded.

Commercial.—Cotton unchanged. Sales of the week 47,000 bales. A broker's circular quotes a decline of 1-16 in the poorest qualities.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, and reports of a potato rot, wheat has advanced from one to two shillings, and corn two shillings.

What is in the Wind?—Most readers are aware that the New York Herald has for some time been advocating the cause of the Republicans. A few days ago, however, it gave signs of kicking over the traces, holding the following language:—

We have a misgiving that many of the men who flourish as "Republican" leaders are not fitted for the stormy life of politics. They are essayists, philosophers and literary men—afraid of strife, and easily frightened. If these are to be the leaders of the party throughout, all ideas of success may be abandoned. * * * *

But they will never be able to retain or make use of this strength unless they find more courage than they have hitherto shown. It will be as easy to ruin as it was to raise them.

This morning that erratic journal says:—

No Republican Party.—The Republican party has vanished like a free lunch before a hungry alderman. Some of the papers are endeavoring to excuse or apologize for the caving in of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, who skulked and allowed the army bill to pass without the Kansas proviso. It won't do, gentlemen. Such conduct in party men admits of neither excuse or apology. There was a majority against the passage of the bill; but three or four who were in the House, skulked, and allowed the bill to pass. That's not the way to make a political party. They must fight and conquer, or go down with their drums beating and colors flying. But the Republicans ran away, and allowed the minority to gain the victory. That's the end of them. This is precisely as it ought to be.

It seems as though the Republicans will have little time to spare from their earnest supplications to be saved from their friends.

WHY BODIES TURN IN THEIR COFFINS.—ADIPOCERE.

A paper read by Dr. Coffin (Trail Green's) on so-called Human Petrifaction, before the Scientific Convention, had a good deal of popular interest. It was a sort of comment upon a story extracted from the correspondence of the Rushville (Iowa) Republican—about the body of a boy who died at seven years of age and was buried. On being disinterred, said the story, the skin and muscles were found in a good state of preservation, but changed to stone. The bones were unaltered, and those of the arms were movable in their stony encasements. The substance of the brain was found little altered, &c. &c.

The paper of Mr. Green presumed that this was a popular way of describing a case of the human body changed to adipocere. The present removal of bodies from city to country churchyards has brought to light many cases of this sort. The properties of adipocere are well known. It is defined as that fatty and spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth. The reader exhibited a large specimen of it, and proceeded to give its history. It was taken from a coffin that had been buried in a very damp clayey soil, through which the water could not soak.

In the same ground another body in similar condition was found seven years after burial—the body floating in water. In one of these cases the lower limbs were crossed at the thighs. The specimen exhibited was part of the body of a woman who died over seventy years of age, and had been interred seventeen years. The specific gravity of adipocere is from 782 to 858 thousandths. Hence it will float in water, and if a coffin is filled with water the whole corpse floats, and settles again as the water leaks out in a position that will be determined by the weight of its different portions. This doubtless accounts for the imagined turning of bodies in their coffins, and has led to the popular belief that burial before death is not uncommon. The escape of gases was formerly the theory to account for such turnings, but he did not think it so satisfactory. The knowledge of this fact will prevent the occurrence of the fresh and unnecessary grief often caused by the discovery of these "turnings." The conclusion of Gibbs, who experimented in 1794-5 as to the formation of adipocere, was that it is formed from fibrine.

Dr. Steiner reported a case of a body changed into what seemed to be adipocere, which was found in a Washington City graveyard, after 25 years' burial, but the only organ that could be satisfactorily identified was the liver. Here was a gland, not a fibrinous structure, undergoing this remarkable change. Possibly it was a case of fatty degeneration. The graveyard was very low ground, and the graves were full of water.

Prof. Horsford cautioned the convention to be slow in admitting these reports of what are called human petrifactions. A communication has lately been made to the Boston Academy, detailing how the bones of an infant in Illinois had been converted into phosphorus. But a strict examination showed that, in all probability, there was no replacement at all in the case.

National Debt of England.—The last Parliamentary return shows that on the 31st March last, the amount of unredeemed national debt of Great Britain was £775,312,694 ($3,876,563,470) and the annual charge for it upon the nation nearly twenty-four millions sterling.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

COLPORTEUR'S REPORT.

The following is the Report of my labors as Colporteur for Cumberland County, N. C., for the two Quarters past: Family affliction for the last quarter has greatly hindered me in my labors; however, I have visited 356 families; conversed and prayed with 342; found 29 of these destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 14 destitute of that Holy Book; and 91 habitually neglecting the worship of God. I have addressed 49 public meetings; organized 2 Sabbath Schools, numbering about 90 pupils. I have sold $176 73 worth of Books and Tracts; and donated $86 01—comprising 1,427 volumes, and not less than 74,850 pages. There has been donated to myself $7 11, to Bro. Crowder about $175; and a horse and buggy by the citizens of Fayetteville for my own use while engaged in the work of the Society. The parts of my field of labor, cultivated the two first quarters, are well supplied with Churches, but many of them are vacant and religion is in a drooping and discouraging condition, though there has been some reviving influence at several points. I hope for better things, when the Churches shall have been supplied with Pastors, and the families with religious reading matter. I see much destitution temporally and spiritually, gross ignorance, and abounding wickedness. I cannot deny, but do not deem it proper to mention particular cases, but I may safely say, that the spiritual deadness, want of zeal upon the part of many of the Churches, wickedness in high places, degradation in many families, and the great destitution of religious reading matter prevailing in almost all parts of my work presents a picture sufficiently dark, and a moral condition sufficiently appaling to excite the commiseration and command the liberality of all properly informed and right-minded Christians. I verily believe, the moral condition of the country demands most imperatively the work of the Colporteur, and the charities of the benevolent. And in the strength of God, as I have opportunity, I hope to labor in this glorious work, believing God will sustain me. The prayers of all Churches should be that the Laborers may be multiplied, and the work never cease.

JAMES CAIN, *Colporteur.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1856.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

Massachusetts Whig State Convention.—The Whig State Convention assembled in Faneuil Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. About 500 delegates were present. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was chosen President. Among the Vice Presidents are Nathan Appleton, John E. Thayer, Josiah Bradlee, and other leading Whigs. The name of Thomas Aspinwall, of Boston, as the candidate for Governor, is freely spoken of in the Convention.

The Convention was addressed at great length by Mr. Winthrop, also by Gov. S. Hillard, J. Thomas Stevenson, Dr. Luther V. Bell, and others.

All the leading speakers expressed a decided preference for Fillmore for the Presidency.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:—

Resolved, That while this Convention recognizes the fact that the Whig Party has as yet no distinct Presidential candidate of its own in the field, yet we cannot refrain from signifying our preference for Millard Fillmore over the other candidates who have thus far been nominated for the Presidency, on account of his eminent personal qualification for that office, and the signal ability with which he has heretofore discharged its duties.

On the first ballot for a candidate for Governor, Dr. Luther V. Bell, of Somerville, had 215 votes; Thomas Aspinwall 104; and all others 61. The nomination of Dr. Bell was then made unanimous.

The nominations for other State officers are as follows:—Lieutenant Governor, Homer Foote, of Springfield; Attorney General, John H. Clifford, of New Bedford; Secretary of State, Wm. T. Lincoln, of Worcester; Treasurer, John Sargent, of Cambridge; Auditor, Joseph Mitchell, of Nantucket.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 3.

Fillmore Convention.—A great Fillmore Convention was held here to-day. Nearly 300 delegates from all parts of the State were present. Hon. Austin Baldwin, of Middlebury, was the President, and Russell Hotchkiss, and Henry Sherman, Secretaries. Ex-Gov. Charles Hawley, of Stamford, and Ex-Gov. Green Kendrick, of Waterbury, were chosen electors at large, and S. D. Sperry, Austin Baldwin, F. B. Loomis, and Chas. O. Belden, District Electors. Great unanimity of feeling existed.

Maryland Whig State Convention.—The Old Line Whig State Convention assembled in this city this morning. It is largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevails. A resolution was adopted to send eight delegates from the State at large, and four from each Congressional district, to the National Convention on the 17th inst.

BOSTON, Sept. 4th.

Republican Doings.—A call has been issued by the President of the Fremont American State Council, for a convention at Worcester on the 10th inst., on the ground that Johnston, of Pa., the North American candidate for Vice President of the Council, has given notice that he shall decline.

The Republican State Convention and the Anti-Gardner Fremont Americans meet on the same day, and at the same place.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

From Washington.—Orders have been determined on by the Government Cabinet, to go out by the next steamer to the Government officers of California, relative to the revolutionary affairs in that State. The character of the order has not yet been revealed.

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

Green and Black Teas, best quality, at S. J. HINSDALE'S
Aug. 27. 34tf

100 ounces QUININE, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

A CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR arrangements for Fall and Winter will enable us to offer *extraordinary inducements* to the purchasers of **SUPERIOR CLOTHING** and **DRESS ARTICLES.** Mr. Baldwin is now in New York selecting from the newest importations for the trade, and will give his attention for some weeks to getting up such a stock of Clothing as can only be found at the CITY CLOTHING STORE.

Our CUTTER being in New York, will give us advantages over any previous Season in the way of selecting the choicest Materials, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, for the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

The Stock of UMBRELLAS will be one of the largest ever opened in Wilmington, and are bought exclusively for Cash, COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find it at least 10 per cent to their advantage to buy of us.

An examination will be all that is necessary to satisfy judges of staples and workmanship.

SCOTT & BALDWIN.
Proprietors of the City Clothing Store, 38 Market St.
Wilmington, Aug. 21, 1856. 34 4w1

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1856.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Whig Convention at Baltimore on the 17th inst. will, we suppose, be very largely attended by delegations from nearly every State in the Union. Full delegations have already been appointed by the Whigs of twenty States, and we shall doubtless hear of others during the present week.

A Convention of the Whigs of Col. Puryear's District was held at Yadkinville on Tuesday last. The Convention was largely attended by delegates from Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Surry, Yadkin and Iredell. Hon. Augustin H. Shepperd, of Forsyth, Hon. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin, Dr. E. T. Brodnax, of Rockingham, and B. A. Kittrell, Esq., of Davidson, were appointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

A Convention of the Whigs of the Greensboro' District will be held at Greensboro' on Saturday next to appoint delegates to Baltimore.

The Whigs of Wake meet to-day, and those of Orange, to-morrow, for the same purpose; and Conventions are called in most of the Districts of this State, to meet during the present week.

The Whigs of Robeson and of Cumberland have already appointed delegates.

ELECTORAL DISCUSSION.—The candidates for Elector in this District, Messrs. O. P. Meares and M. B. Smith, spoke in this town on Thursday afternoon last. There is so little excitement on the subject in this section that not a very large crowd attended the discussion, and what there was, was very considerably diminished so soon as Mr. Meares commenced his reply to Mr. Smith, who spoke first. *That* did not indicate much confidence in the strength of the positions enforced by Mr. Smith.

The discussion turned mainly upon the slavery question, the relative soundness of the contesting parties at the North, squatter sovereignty as embodied, as Mr. Smith admitted, in the Kansas Bill, and as endorsed by many leading Democrats, among them Mr. Buchanan. Little was said by either Speaker of the merits of the candidates, and very little of what is called enthusiasm, that is shouting, stamping and beating the floor with big sticks prepared for the occasion, was aroused.

The public is so familiar with the questions discussed, and the manner in which they are discussed, that it is not necessary that we should furnish any report.

THE FRESH.—The Wilmington Journal says:

"A letter from Col. Murchison, President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, informs James Cassidey, Esq., one of the Wilmington directors of that Company, that the lower slope of the dam of Silver Run has been carried away by the late or present flood, and also a quantity of timber intended for the slope of the dam at Red Rock. This is the amount of the damage so far ascertained, though the full amount cannot be known until the falling of the waters."

"We regret to learn that the corn lands on the Cape Fear, especially in Bladen county, have sustained very great damage from the floods, in many places the heaviest and best river-land corn having been ruined by the water. This is so much the worse, as owing to the protracted drought the main dependence for a corn crop was on the bottom lands, the ridges having been comparatively burned up. We trust that things may turn out better than is at present looked for, but we fear for the worst."

The Concord Gazette says:

"We were visited on last Sunday night with one of the severest storms of wind and rain that remembered to have occurred in this vicinity within the memory of even that aged and respectable individual—the "*oldest inhabitant*." Fences, corn, shade and fruit trees, and even in some cases—we learn, buildings, were blown down.—While the deluge of rain accompanying it, was very devastating. The water courses were speedily rendered impassable, bottom lands submerged and the corn doubtless seriously damaged, bridges washed away and much mischief done generally."

The Greensborough Patriot says:

"There was an immense quantity of rain here on Sunday, Sunday night, and Monday morning, accompanied with wind. We hear of no very extensive damage to the crops. We learn that the embankments on the Rail Road, in various places were considerably washed. We also learn that the Plank Road between High Point and Salem was so much damaged as to prevent the stage from passing on it on Tuesday last."

We understand also that the Plank Road Bridges over Bear Creek, McLennon's Creek, &c., were damaged considerably. But letters from Mr. Worth, the Superintendent, say that all damage to track, bridges, &c., are now undergoing repairs, and that the road will very soon be in good order again.

The damage to the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road, which was considerable, has been promptly and thoroughly repaired. See the President's notice in another column.

We regret to learn that our friends in Richmond county have suffered very severely. The Rockingham Dog, Little River, and all the smaller streams in the country rose higher and more rapidly than ever before known, and the crops, mills, bridges, fences, &c., have been greatly injured.

DRAGGED DODGE.—A correspondent, who is in New York buying goods, which can be had only in the North, writes us that he does not know how to do. He does not like to feed enemies, and buying them from Black Republicans but any one is hard to find. In the house with which he has been dealing for many years one of the partners is a Fremont man, another a Buchanan man, and the third a Fillmore man, so as to "secure" a friend of his, who knows, engage in the line in New York, informs him that the house is divided.

SECESSIONISM.—The Newbern Spectator, organ of the Democratic party in that city, says he is idle to

"Let no one be alarmed. The Democracy generally do that busily

VERMONT ELECTION.—The whole Black Republican ticket has been elected to Congress by majorities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000 each. The State Senate is unanimously Black Republican, and nineteen-twentieths of the House are of the same politics.

The result of the election in Vermont, as that in Iowa, is indicative of the drubbing which the Democracy will receive in every single-handed contest with the Republicans. And yet the Southern Democracy continue to talk about the union of the South upon Mr. Buchanan as the only way to defeat Fremont! A union of the South upon Buchanan, and the consequent withdrawal of Mr. Fillmore from the contest at the North, would leave Mr. Buchanan without the ghost of a chance of carrying even his own State of Pennsylvania. Those who urge that union, in the face of its evident effects, are the most effective allies, unintentionally of course, of the Black Republicans.

FIERY.—Col. Preston S. Brooks has been making a speech at Columbia, S. C., in which he declares it the duty of the South, in case of Fremont's election, to "march to Washington on the 4th of March next, seize the archives and treasury of the Government, and leave the rest to God."

These are very brave words indeed, and if the guardians of the archives, &c., are understood to be members of the peace society, we have no doubt that the fiery Col. Brooks will march there, cane them, and seize the treasury. If it is understood however, that they are "ready to defend themselves if attacked," as Gen. Wilson was, we fear that so far as the valiant Colonel is concerned, the archives and the treasury will remain untouched, unless he fingers the latter as an office holder—an opportunity to do which will silence then, as it has often done before, our most fiery Hotspurs.

Southern Weakness.—When Joshua R. Giddings declared, in the House of Representatives, that "the South could not be kicked out of the Union," he uttered a sentiment shared by thousands at the North, who judging by past submissions of the South, do not believe that any amount of aggression, or as Giddings expressed it, of "kicking," could drive her to resistance. This conviction, more than any other, has invited and encouraged aggression.

Charleston Mercury.

The Mercury's remark is undoubtedly true. But the Mercury's application of it to the Southern men who have prevented disunion by compromising difficulties between the Northern and Southern Extremists is by no means a just one. The Hotspurs of South Carolina, and their kindred spirits in other States, who "talk much but perform little," are the real causes of this belief so strongly entertained at the North and so injurious to the peace of the country and the safety of the South. The manufacture of ultimatums has been the great bane of the South; and it is the misfortune of the South that that sort of manufacturing is the only kind which pays.

We well remember the fate of one of those high-sounding ultimatums adopted by the Virginia Democracy in Legislature assembled. It set forth a number of measures, among them the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, the adoption of all or any one of which would be the signal for resistance, for dissolution of the Union, for war to the bitter end. By the meeting of the next Legislature it had become apparent that the slave trade in the District *was to be abolished;* and of course a new ultimatum was necessary. They went to work at once, made a new one, left out that relating to the District of Columbia, and "acquiesced" with scarcely a whimper in the law which forbids for all time to come, trading in slaves in the District of Columbia.

Who can wonder that the North believes that the South cannot be kicked out of the Union, when year after year, it has seen this and other such action by Southern Democratic Legislatures?

Wm. T. Porter, Esq., editor of that *racy* and very readable paper, the New York Spirit of the Times, proposes to issue, early in the present month, a weekly Sporting and Literary newspaper, to be called "Porter's Spirit of the Times." It will be of the same size and character of the present "Spirit," and will have the same circle of correspondents and writers who have given it position among the literary journals of the country.

To persons fond of the turf, of the theatre, of the sports of the field, the water and the forest, and of novelties and amusements generally, this paper will be a welcome visitor. The Spirit of the Times has for the last twenty years been authority in all such matters.

NEW MAIL ROUTES.—The following routes were established in this State at the late Session of Congress:

From Raleigh, via New Hill, Haywood, Oakland, Egypt, The Gulf, Carbonton, to Carthage.
From Burnsville to Marshall.
From Burnsville, via Crab Tree, Blue Ridge, Turkey Cove, and Thomas's Creek, to Marion.
From Ashboro', via Cedar Falls, Franklinsville, Reed Creek, Long's Mill, to Graham.
From Reed Creek to Pittsboro'.
From Elizabethtown to Clinton.
From Hendersonville, via John Evans', Solomon Whitaker's, Jessee Israel's, to Curtis, in Buncombe county.
From Hendersonville to Buncombe.
From Good Springs, via Auman's Hill and Matamoras, to Troy.
From Troy, by James Page's, to Plank Road, in Randolph county.
From Childsville to Boone.
From Cherryfield, via Tonaway, Cain Creek, Eastatohee, to Niger Trail.
From Milton to Moore's Store.
From Reed Creek, via John Pope's, Isaiah Cheeks, John Brewer's, to Robert Goldston's, in Randolph county.
From Gibsonville to Summer's Mill.
From Shocco Springs to Belford.
From Shelby, via Sloan's Store and Zion Church, to Newton.
From Eagle Rock to Newton.
From Mitchener Station to Smithfield.
From Winston, to Yadkinville, by the way of Red Plains, East Bend, Mount Nebo, Yadkin Institute, and Jonesville.
From Winston to Glen's Ferry, Red Plains, Yadkin county.
From Branch to Haywood, in Chatham county.

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 1856.

My last two days have been devoted to the consummation of arrangements for publishing the Rev. Dr. Hawks's HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA. I have made a contract for *stereotyping* the first volume, a small edition of which I hope will be printed in the course of the next three months. The advantage of stereotyping, as most of my readers doubtless know, is, that successive editions of any work may be published, from time time, in large or small quantities, without the delay and heavy expense of setting the type anew for each edition. In a work like this of Dr. Hawks, which will have a heavy circulation, and be a standard History, (the only complete one,) stereotyping is absolutely necessary, so as to be able to fill the demand from year to year. Otherwise, when a first edition is exhausted, it might be difficult to induce any one to issue a second, upon a market already generally supplied. With stereotype plates, editions of 500 or 5000 may be issued from year to year with equal facility.

My plan is, to publish a small edition, and with that as a sample, to employ agents in every county in the State to obtain subscribers, so as to know how many thousands will be wanted to supply the demand. The first volume is written. It will embrace the period between the first voyage to North Carolina and the end of the 16th century. This volume will make only about 250 pages, 8vo., and I have selected new and handsome type, and super-fine heavy paper, for it, so as to have it issued in a style worthy of the State and of the distinguished author. As it is expected to enter into the houses of almost every intelligent man in the State, the price will be low—looking to large sales rather than to a large price, for remuneration. Should the volume make 250 pages, as I suppose from an examination of the materials, the price will be $1, bound in handsome cloth, $1 25 in sheep, and $1 50 in half calf. Of the size of subsequent volumes I cannot judge, as it will be controlled by the amount of materials for different epochs or subjects. But I suppose that the whole work will be embraced within 1500 or 2000 pages, and that the price of subsequent volumes will be regulated by the size, say at the same rate of two-fifths of a cent per page for the cloth bound copies.

Dr. Hawks has collected a large amount of materials, both in print and in manuscript, in our own State and abroad. The books from which he gets the authentic accounts of the early voyages from England to North Carolina, are very old and rare, printed in black letter, with curious spelling, &c. He found these in London, and for a single volume of them paid $75. His heart is in the work, and so he has spared neither time, money, nor labor, to collect materials for illustrating the history of his beloved State, of which he may truly say—

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravel'd, fondly turns to thee."

I wish that every one in North Carolina, who has old letters or documents, bearing upon the history of the State, or of any of its distinguished men of the olden time, would see the advantage of placing such materials in the hands of Dr. Hawks, by whom they will be thankfully received, judiciously used, and carefully preserved and returned.

I had some thought to write out a few statistics in regard to the prodigious increase of the printing and book business in this great city, which fully keep pace with the progress of the city itself. But I have already written more than enough for one time, and must go into another department of labor, viz: buying books.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

I attended *two* Fillmore meetings last night, both being within 200 feet of my lodgings—Clubs of different wards, one on each side of Broadway. I suppose there were 1000 persons at one, including 50 or 100 ladies, and 6 to 800 at the other. There were a number of speeches delivered, though none of much force—the crack orators who were expected having gone over to a great meeting at Rahway, N. J. One of the best things I heard was an anecdote illustrative of the freedom from care of the Southern slaves. The speaker formerly lived in Baltimore, and said that on one occasion while there he was very much troubled about some business matter. As he was walking along the street, his anxious face attracted the attention of a slave who was known to him. Cuffee stopped him and asked him what was the matter? The gentleman replied that he was very unhappy about his business. Ah! said Cuffee, dat is the difference between white man and nigger: white man don't know *where* he's gwine to get his dinner: nigger only cares to know *when* he's gwine to get his. The speaker said that the negro is very certain to get his dinner. The only question with him is one of *time*.

I could but wonder at the immense expense to which political parties go here. Each of these Clubs rents large rooms, (and rents are enormous here;) they are splendidly lighted with innumerable gas burners, which also cost heavily; and there is a free reading room connected with each, always open and free to every body. Then there are posted all over the city large handbills; the meetings are advertised in the papers, &c. &c. These are all expenses visible to any one; besides which I believe they have free bar rooms, lunch rooms, &c. We know nothing in our part of the country of the expense of an election. I heard one gentleman say in private conversation, that he had given $2500 towards the present State and National campaign in this State, and that he expected to give as much more before the election. I remember once, years ago, being very much provoked when a decided Whig in our town refused to give *one dollar* to defray the expenses of the party. Men's ideas become contracted by always staying at home.

Passing down town this morning, I found a part of Broadway barricaded against carriages, and all of one side of the street protected from pedestrians by a long chain, and a dozen policemen to guard it. The cause of all this was, that the south end of the great Broadway Theatre is expected to fall at any moment, and possibly the front, or the whole building, may also tumble. An old building by its side has been removed, for the purpose of putting up a better; in digging down to make two stories under ground, as usual, the foundations of the Theatre have been undermined. There were 500 to 1000 persons standing on the outside of the chain, awaiting the fall, which may not take place during the day.

The process of demolition of old houses and putting up new, is going on in all parts of the city. They do not hesitate to pull down a house that cost twenty or thirty thousand dollars, to put up one costing fifty or a hundred thousand. There are hundreds of marble buildings, and hundreds more of perhaps not less expensive brown stone buildings, five and six stories high, put up for stores, generally on the cross streets, which were but little known a few years ago. Then, a building of either kind was a curiosity here. Every thing is on the same scale of progress—dressing, living, and all things else. In one branch of business it is pleasant to see the progress. I allude to the book trade. Nothing shows more pleasantly than this, for it indicates the spread of education, a rapid and almost universal extension of intelligence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

In the midst of a pressure of business as engrossing if not so pleasant as my idle days at Saratoga, I cannot resist the temptation to write a little for the Observer, which its readers may well suppose lives in my thoughts and affections, after thirty-two years of connection.

My principal object this morning is to say, that I have just read with entire approbation the article on "the Presidential Election," in last Monday's Observer. My observations and conversations here have fully satisfied me that the only hope of defeating Fremont is to keep both Fillmore and Buchanan in the field, and that the friends of both do their utmost to give to each all the votes that can be mustered. Let no man vote for Buchanan whilst he prefers Fillmore, either at the South or at the North. But the argument is so plainly and conclusively stated in the article to which I have alluded, that I will say no more than to express my hearty concurrence in it.

There is prodigious enthusiasm among the friends of Fillmore here. In my letter of yesterday, I mentioned having attended two meetings on the previous night. I see by the Express that there were five other large meetings in the city on the same night. And last night there were a number of others. Other engagements prevented my attending any of these last.

I am amused at a statement in the N. Y. Herald this morning. I learned a few days ago from a source in which I placed confidence, that that paper had lost a large number of its subscribers in consequence of its advocacy of Fremont. The Herald denies the statement, says that its cash receipts for subscription and advertisements for the last six months have been $272,084, an increase of nearly $25,000 over the corresponding six months of last year. People may believe as much of this story as they can. But if any persons were disposed to give it the slightest credence, they would change their minds on seeing the following passage:

"Even in the South, where it is alleged that our business has been most affected, our circulation has increased more within the last six months than in any corresponding period within our recollection. We have not received a dozen stops in the whole of the Southern States, and these have been abundantly compensated for by the number and character of the new accessions."

The idea of a large increase of circulation in the South of a Fremont paper is a pretty strong story, but that not a dozen subscribers in all the South have stopped the Herald during the last six months, stamps the whole statement with the impress of unblushing falsehood. I have no doubt that many a postmaster in the South might prove from the books of his own office that the Herald's statement is false. If I mistake not, some of the "dozen" stoppages have occurred in Fayetteville.

KANSAS NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

Military Forces for Kansas.—A letter from Mr. Marcy, dated Sept. 2d, to Governor Geary, instructs him to have the Military of the Territory completely curolled and organized, to the end that they may at short notice be brought into the service of the United States. Also directs him to furnish Gen. Smith with such number of troops as may be deemed necessary for enforcing the laws of the United States, the maintenance of public order and civil government in the Territory of Kansas.

Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, on the 2d of September, writes to Gen. Smith, and informs him of the instructions sent Gov. Geary; and authorizes him to draw on the Governor for such militia force, as may be required promptly and successfully to execute his orders and suppress insurrection. Also informs him, if such forces are not sufficient, such additional number of militia as may be necessary, must be drawn from the States of Illinois and Kentucky.

Sec. Davis, on September 3d, writes to the Governors of Illinois and Kentucky, and makes requisition in the name of the President of the United States for two regiments of foot militia, when called for by Gen. Smith.

A Committee of free-State men lately waited on President Pierce in relation to affairs in Kansas. Their report to the National Kansas Committee closes as follows:

The Executive had always felt solicitous about the Territory, and had exerted his constitutional powers to their full extent to preserve order. The affair at Lawrence had given him great anxiety, and he at that time telegraphed both to Col. Sumner and Gov. Shannon, besides sending a special messenger. (Here the President produced copies of his telegraphic despatches, which, we believe, were made public at the time.) The outrages at Lawrence were not done by authority. The President admits that mistakes have been made, as is evident by his removal of Shannon. But an impartial man has now gone there, who will see justice done to both parties. If he should catch either party in acts of violence they shall be hung up on the spot. *The civil power of the Territory must be maintained.*

The committee further report that the President assured them that there would be no change in the policy pursued towards the territory.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Advices from Kansas received here, state that a severe battle was fought on the morning of Saturday last, August 30th, at Ossawottamie, between three hundred pro-slavery troops, under Capt. Reed, and about the same number of Free Soilers, under Capt. Brown.

The battle lasted only about 60 miqutes, when the Free Soilers were routed with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Capt. Brown and Son, of the Free Soilers, are both reported among the killed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded.

All the provisions and ammunition were carried away from Ossawottamie, and the town burnt.

Gov. Geary, the newly appointed Executive of Kansas, arrived here to-day. He proceeds immediately to Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.

Further accounts of the affair at Ossawatamie say that there were two hundred men on each side. The Abolitionists fired first, which the Southerners returned, and then charged, killing Mr. Brown and his son, and some thirty others. The Abolitionists attempted to swim the river in their retreat, and a number were drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, P. M.

Private advices up to Tuesday last say that every Free-State man had been driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet, all their property having been destroyed or confiscated. Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and his brother, are among the killed. Their property was also burnt. It is said that Phillips fired from his house and killed two Pro-Slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day destitute.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.

Advices from Kansas via Nebraska report the Iowa Road closed by a band of armed Missourians under the command of Gen. Richardson. A party of 150 emigrants near Nekraska city had been prevented from entering Kansas and were expected to force their passage in a few days.

CAPE ISLAND, Sept. 6.

Burning of the Mount Vernon Hotel at Cape May—Five Persons Burnt to Death.—The famous Mount Vernon Hotel, at this place, took fire last night at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and was entirely consumed. The flames did not reach any other property, but unfortunately a sad loss of life resulted. Mr. Cain, the lessee of the house, who was still residing in the building with his family, had retired previous to the discovery of the fire. His son, Philip Cain, Jr., escaped by leaping from the second story piazza, but was badly burned. Mr. Cain, Sr., the lessee, Andrew Cain, Martha Cain and Sarah Cain, comprising the other members of his family, and Mrs. Albertson, perished in the flames.

This morning the charred remains of O. Cain, Sr., were found near the ruins.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.

Railroad Accident—Six Lives Lost.—A serious accident happened last night on the Central Railroad to the Cleveland Express train which left Buffalo the same evening. The train ran into a cattle train near Port Byron, and the shock disconnecting the steam pipes of the locomotive, six drovers were scalded to death. Three of the passenger cars of the express train were badly smashed, but none of the passengers were injured. The accident was caused by the displacement of a switch.

DIED,

At Shocco Springs, on the 5th inst., WM. A. McINTYRE, of this town, in the 24th year of his age. His remains reached this place this morning, in charge of friends whose kind attentions will never be forgotten. The smiles of pleasure that once greeted his return to his fond and doating parents have given place to tears which mourn his sad and untimely loss. Although he fell beneath the hand of the Destroyer in the land of the stranger, the hand of affection smoothed his dying pillow; and whilst the stricken hearts whose prayers had followed him to manhood bowed over him he bade them be of good cheer, his sins were all forgiven.—Com.

Yesterday in this vicinity, after three days illness, STEPHEN MEAD WATERBURY, aged 17 years, son of the late Stephen Waterbury, Jr., of New York City, and step son of Samuel T. Hawley of this town.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his Father, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In Smithfield, N. C., on the 3d inst., JOHN WESLEY, infant son of W. F. S. & E. M. Alston aged 3 years.

Raleigh, Weldon, and Goldsborough papers please copy.

At Farmville, Va., 20th ult., Mr. JOHN S. HILL, in the 20th year of his age, youngest son of Gen'l Wm. L. Hill of Duplin county, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 8.

BACON—	15	a	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	45	a 46
CANDLES-F. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS—	5¼	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	12	a	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9½	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	20	a 22	SHOT—		
Dundee	20	a 22	Com. pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	60 a	00
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a	55
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a	40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	7 00	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	6 50	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	6 00	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	5 50	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	90	a	Crushed	13	a 13½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	12	a 12½
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	65	a 70	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	90	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD	$2¼	a $2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2¼	a $2½
LARD—	13	a 15	10 x 12	$2¾	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	17	a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales this morning at quotations.
Flour—Steady.
Corn—Quite firm.
Rye—Wanted at the advance.
Turpentine, Yellow dip 2 30, Virgin 2 20, Hard $1. Spirits 34.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 80 for virgin and yellow dip, 1 40 for hard. Spirits 39. No. 1 Rosin $3 to 3 75.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Sept 8, Str. Brothers, with goods for Hon J C Dobbin, C Banks, R Mitchel, E H Wharton, G Brandt, J A Pemberton, N M Hill, V Watson, J & T Waddill, S T Hawley & Son, F D Breece, Moore & Bro, J W Farrish, P Crow, J N Smith.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 3.—Schrs Wave, Virginia Caroline from Hyde co, Senora Isabel, Odd Fellow, J C Manson fm Shallotte, Albion and Pearl from Jacksonville. 5.—Schrs Adele, S Balton and Wake fm N York. 6.—Agnes H. Ward fm Providence.

200 bbls. Fresh Lime, just received and for sale by
J. W. POWERS & CO
Sept. 8, 1856. 37-2t

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road.

THE Bridges that were taken off by the late freshet have all been replaced. Now there is no obstruction to travel.
JAS. G. COOK.
Sept. 8, 1856. 1t

THOMASTOWN LIME.

A FULL supply, new and fresh, in excellent order. Just received, and for sale in quantities to suit.
BEVERLY ROSE.
Sept. 8. 37-3t

MOLASSES.

A FEW Hhds. prime sweet retailing Molasses, in first rate order. For sale by,
B. ROSE.
Sept. 8, 1856. 37-3t

IN STORE.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Land Plaster,
Calcined Plaster,
Plastering Hair.
For sale by
B. ROSE.
Sep. 8. 37-3t

NOTICE.

25 TONS Peruvian Guano,
1 new two-horse Wagon,
1 do. three-horse do.
For sale by
WORTH & UTLEY.
Sept 8. 37-

London Porter and Edinburgh Ale.
For sale by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Sept. 8. 37-

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK**, embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.
Sept. 6, 1856. 37*3m

Fresh Supply!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Pure Liquors, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to, and satisfaction guarantied both in regard to quality and price.
J. N. SMITH, Chemist & Druggist,
Nor. West cor. Market Square.
Sept. 8, 1856. 37-tf

LONDON PORTER! PALE ALE!!

QUARTS and Pints, just received. Together with a supply of ***WINES, BRANDIES, &c.*** &c. for Medical use, for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Sept. 8. 37-1t

SALE AT AUCTION.

THE late firm of John S. & A. Gainey is dissolved by mutual consent. And the property of said firm remaining on hand, viz: 187¼ acres of Land known as Williford Land, one Road Wagon, one Timber Wagon, and six fine young well broke Mules, one Still (of 25 bbl capacity,) and all necessary fixtures, will be sold on Saturday the 4th day of October next, at the residence of John S. Gainey.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN S. GAINEY. A. GAINEY.
Sept. 6, 1856. 37-3t
Carolinian copy.

LOST MULE.

THE Subscriber has lost a mouse colored mare MULE, which strayed off from the plantation 5 miles below Fayetteville, some ten days ago. The mouth of the Mule has been cut by the bit, and she has rather a sore shoulder. Any information to enable me to get her will be thankfully received, and the finder liberally rewarded.
J. H. HAWLY.
Sept. 4. 1t

Capt. Wm. B. Ray announces himself as a Candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 33d Regiment N. C Militia. Election 12th Sept. [1tpd

☞ We are authorized to announce Adjutant WM. ALDERMAN as a Candidate for LIEUT. COLONEL of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. Election on the 12th September.
Aug. 12. 30-te

☞ The friends of J. E. BRYAN present his name as a candidate for the LIEUTENANT COLONELCY of the 33d Regiment. Election the 12th September.
August 18, 1856. 30*t12S

☞ The friends of Capt. W. W. FRIZELL announce him as a suitable Candidate for the office of MAJOR of the 33d Regiment. Election to take place on 12th of September. Capt. Frisell is an old Soldier, and will make a good Field Officer.
Aug. 12. 30-te

The friends of Capt. JAMES D. BUIE, will remember that he is a Candidate for the Office of MAJOR of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. Election the 12th Sept. 36-2t

J. C. Thomson

IS now receiving a large and complete STOCK OF GOODS in his line, viz:

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

In all varieties, which he offers for sale at low prices for ☞ CASH, or to *prompt paying customers.*
He returns his thanks to his customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same.
J. C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
September 3, 1856. 36tf

NOTICE.

Forwarding and Commission Business.

AS Reports are in circulation that I have discontinued the Forwarding and Commission Business at this place, I take this method of stating that it is false. I have not, nor do I intend doing so.
JOHN S. BANKS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 28, 1856. 36-1mi

LAND FOR SALE.

ON Saturday, the 18th of October, the subscriber will sell 400 acres of Land, lying in Bladen county, on the east side and about 2 miles from the River. Terms easy and made known on day of sale.
W. J. MONROE.
Sept. 4. 36-ts

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative,
for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27 34tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

FALL STOCK, now receiving, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 27. 34tf

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, *A LARGE LOT* of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, BONNETS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and a great many other articles.

The Sale will commence TUESDAY, 16th inst, and will be continued from day to day until the entire Stock is disposed of.
The assortment is well worthy the attention of Country Merchants,—all the goods being in good style and mostly whole pieces.
Terms very liberal, and made known at Sale.
HALL & SACKETT.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.
Sept. 4, 1856. 36-its

NOTICE.

WE, WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, or I grant discharges for any book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.
J. & T. WADDILL.
7tf
June 1, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
4 to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Blk and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon,
Rolling Cloths, No. 8 to 10;
Joseph Repke's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barages;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blue Linens, 4-4 to 4, very cheap.

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.
March 27, 1856. 37tf

New Wagon Establishment.

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Williams' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which will be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship, and warranted that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and expedition.

A Set HORSE SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-y

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL
June 26, 1856. 8tf

To Rent for the balance of year 1856.

THE dwelling lately occupied by Major J. P. Gould, with lot, barn and outhouses, on Union Street, known as the Latta place. The premises are in good condition.
WM. H. HAIGH
For terms see 9tf
June 2, 1856.

CIDER VINEGAR, a good article, for sale by
W. H. CARVER
Nov. 10 47-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rich, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Lockesville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him.
NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post office—Rich Lards, E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell, at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Colonel N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bettie Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas A. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, A. R. Bostain, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas K. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Bloeker.

Form of subscription.

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company, and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Wors.

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county, are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 1tf

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has taken the stand on the North West corner of Market Square, adjoining the Store of Mr. James Kyle, where he has received in part, and is now receiving, an entirely new Stock of Goods, embracing nearly every variety of style usually called for in the Dry Goods Circle—among which are

Hand-some Ombre Striped Grass Silks,
Plain, Checa Striped do do
Solid Plaids and Striped do do
Gro. Fl'shne Hat Ionic Silk Robes, all colors, some very fine; Pinted Barege de Laines;
do Grenadines;
do Organdies;
do do Robes;
A Large and Handsome Lot of Embroideries, Collars and Under Sleeves, &c.; Paris and Emb'd L. C. Handk'fs; Kid Gloves; Bonnets; Ribbons; Hooped Skirts; Em'd Skirtings, &c.; Ready Made Clothing; Boots; Gaiters; &c., &c.

To many other articles not enumerated.
PETER CROW
March 25, 1856. 92-tf

SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. superior Sugar-House Molasses, just received and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan. 7, 1856. 57-

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my outstanding debts to be collected.
A. A. McKETHAN
For '5, 1858 72-tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:
Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.
JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
17-6m
June 20, 1856.

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.
W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market
Nov. 7 51-tf

BARTH'W FULLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at the Law Office of Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., on Green Street.
July 14, 1855. 21-3m

For Haywood and Locksville.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Company, from and after this day, will run a Steamer once a week, twice a week, or once in two weeks as the business may demand—between the above points and Fayetteville and Wilmington.
July 10, 1856. 20tf

ANSON INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution has been in operation about two years and a half. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence about one half of a mile southwest of the town of Wadesborough, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. There is a dwelling house connected with the institute and occupied by Rev. Elijah J. Morrison, one of the Teachers, who is prepared to take eight or ten boarders, to whose comfort, instruction and moral training every necessary attention will be bestowed. The Institution is now under charge of Prof. SILAS C. LINDSLEY and Rev. E. J. MORRISON, gentlemen who have considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Morrison, who has charge of the English Department, is a graduate of our University, and has taught a classical school for many years. Mr. Lindsley, who has charge of the Latin and Greek Department, is a graduate of Princeton, was for several years Professor of Languages in the Caldwell Institute, which situated in Greensborough, in this State, and has devoted over twenty five years of his life to the instruction and training of youth. Both of these gentlemen are eminently qualified in every respect to fill their respective positions, and to discharge the responsible trusts confided to them.

It is the only high Male School in the country; it has been built by the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Anson county. Why then should it not be patronized. Young men of this and the adjoining counties may here obtain a first rate English education, or may be prepared for admission into the Freshman or Sophomore classes of our University or any other institution.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th instant, and continue Five Months.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.,	$10 00
Grammar, Geography, &c.,	12 50
Latin and Greek,	20 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Fee for contingent expenses,	75

Tuition in advance.

Students entering the higher Sciences have the privilege of studying either or all the branches taught by paying the price of the highest alone.

Board, with rooms, lights, fuel, washing, &c., furnished by private families of the village or in the adjacent county, at $8 50 per month.

THOS. S. ASHE,
THOS. ROBINSON,
PURDIE RICHARDSON,
W. R. LEAK,
T. REDFERN,
E. T. LILLY,
Trustees.

Wadesborough, N. C., July 5, 1856. 21-3m

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 20. 90-tf

PROSPECTUS TO THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

THE undersigned proposes publishing in the City of New York, a Weekly Paper, to be called THE SOUTHERN HERALD.

The objects and purposes of this paper will always be, to speak for the *South* in every emergency, and to protect at all times the interests of the *Southern Mercantile Community* against impositions and abuse.

It shall be a continued effort of the Editor to ferret out all *Abolition Hoaxes* in New York, and to apprize, as speedily as possible, our Southern Merchants of their existence.

In our opinion, at this crisis of our political history, it behooves every Southern man to let his influence be felt as far as it can, in suppressing the onward progress of *Abolition Merchants* in this city, the prosperity of whom is owing, in a great measure, to the patronage of the South.

The time has come when it is right and proper, that we should have a local habitation and a name here, in this great city. We have an influence and it shall be felt.

There are large houses in New York that do an enormous *Southern Trade*, who are notorious among us, as *Abolitionists of the deepest dye.*

Can it be possible that our Southern merchants are aware of this? No! It cannot be! Our people of the South are too true to their principles and interest, to knowingly give aid and comfort to the enemy.

They cannot be willing to build up those who daily hurl *anathemas* against them, and would at any time crush them to the earth if in their power to do so.

We stand here as a beacon light for the *South*, and nothing that may come to our knowledge, which may be of the slightest interest to the *Southern community*, in the remotest degree, shall be withheld by us, let the consequences be what they may.

We earnestly appeal to the South for a speedy encouragement to the movement. We shall expect your assistance and hearty co-operation, which will enable us at an early day to give you a *Paper* worth your money and your reading.

We entertain no fears as to the success of this paper, as we appeal only to those for help, who have always been found ready and willing to give aid and assistance to any good and noble undertaking.

All Merchants, Post-Masters, Editors, and every one friendly to the scheme, are respectfully requested to act as Agents. Subscription price, $2 00 in advance.

Our first number will be issued as soon as the List of Subscribers is large enough to justify.

N. A. RAMSEY, of N. C.
Howard Hotel, New York.
New York, Aug. 1, 1856. 28-

FAYETTEVILLE Classical Academy.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Principal of the Donaldson Academy, announces that the Institution will be opened on WEDNESDAY, October 1st.

It is his wish and intention to establish a Classical School of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of this community, and worthy of patronage from abroad. The location is healthy—the buildings and grounds simple and commodious. Strict attention will be paid to the preservation of proper discipline among the students, and parents and guardians residing at a distance are assured that the Principal will use his utmost efforts to exercise a salutary control over the morals of those entrusted to his care.

In the department of Instruction, he will be assisted by one or more able and experienced teachers.

Information concerning terms of tuition and board, may be obtained by addressing
Rev. GEORGE McNEILL, Principal,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 25, 1856. 32tf

WARREN PRIOR, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of GOODS in his line, which will be sold at the very lowest prices, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds; Gold and Silver Fob, Vest and Guard Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, (some Diamond;) Bracelets; Sleeve and Collar Buttons; Studs; Lockets; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Pearl and Shell Card Cases; Port Monaies; Sacks; Accordeons, Flutes, Violins and Bows, Fifes, Music Boxes; Fine Cutlery, Pistols and Flasks, Parlour Pistols; Game Bags, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Musket Balls; Canes; Mathematical Instruments; Surveyors' Chains and Compasses; Silver and Plated Forks, Spoons, Cups, Butter and Fruit Knives; Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks.

A good assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords, Epaulletts, Buttons, Silver and Gilt Lace, Plumes, Drums, &c.

A large lot of CLOCKS, together with a large number of other articles.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Accordeons, and jobbing strictly attended to.
August 21, 1856. 32-3m

WHEAT WANTED.

I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.
JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856. 16-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. HALL.
A. E. HALL.
T. M. SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856. 70-tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith's Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 43tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 22, 1855. 1-tf

FREIGHTING ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

AT a meeting of the Boat owners interested in navigating the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington,

On motion, D. McLaurin was called to the Chair, and R. M. Orrell was appointed Secretary.

On motion of James F. Marsh,

Resolved, That from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, **Cash will be required upon the delivery of all Freights** at Wilmington and Fayetteville respectively.

On motion of J. D. Williams,

Resolved, That each of the Steamboat Companies on the Cape Fear River, from and after the 1st of January, 1856, will carry Guano from Wilmington to Fayetteville at 10 cents per bag, Lime at 25 cents per cask, and ground Plaster at 20 cents per cask, and that a

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

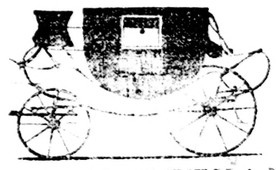
from the printed and established rates on all other articles will be made from and after that date, and Cartage and Drayage being paid by the shippers.

On motion of James Banks,

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the town papers.

D. McLAURIN, Chairman.
R. M. Orrell, Sec'y.
Dec. 24, 1855. 55-tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 24 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

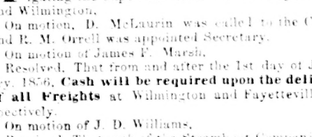
Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

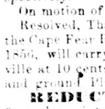
Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf



J. W. BAKER



Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment, Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES.

WE wish to contract for 1,000 or more bushels of Scuppernong Grapes, to be delivered next fall. Apply to J. H. Roberts & Co., at Fayetteville Hotel.
ROBERTS & BROTHERS.
June 12, 1856. 12-tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED!

I AM paying the highest cash price for Land Warrants.
B. R. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law.
Aug. 5. 27-12t

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Together with

Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
April 8. 94-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856 3tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE.

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freight.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 26tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.
PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Agency of North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, will be pleased to take Risks in this place and vicinity, on the most reasonable terms.
AUG. W. STEEL.
July 5, 1856. 19-3m

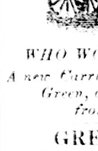
Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,



WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes,) Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

Wiley's New N. C. Form Book. A further supply just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.
WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.
WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856.
W. F. & E. F. MOORE.
June 6, 1856. 11-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given.
BARTH'W FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised.
D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.
WM. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

The subscribers will purchase Spirits

Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.
WILLIAM WEMYSS.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-y

2,800 *ACRES* Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords; and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.
A. S. McKAY.
Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-*tf

1075 *Acres Valuable Land for Sale.*

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable tract or tracts of LAND, containing 450 or 650 acres to suit purchasers, lying on the waters of Clark's Creek. For fertility in the production of Cotton and Grain of any kind, it cannot be excelled; and is well watered every way. There are on the premises a large new dwelling house 2 stories high, and every other necessary out-houses, a good orchard, with a good Saw and Grist Mill. There is about 75 or 100 acres of the Land in a good state of cultivation, with excellent Bottom Land on the Creek. To persons desirous of owning such a plantation (in this section,) no other place can be found so well to please and reimburse one who wishes to invest money in Land.

Another tract of Land containing about 175 acres, lying half a mile south of Mount Gilead, with a good new dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, a good well of water in the yard, with about 15 or 20 acres of good fresh Land open.

Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as can be found.

For further particulars, terms, &c., address the subscriber at Swift Island, N. C.
WILLIAM McRAE.
Montgomery county, July 7, 1856. 21*-tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.
D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.
August 8, 1856. 33*tf

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a NOTE of $700, dated some time in the Spring of 1856, payable nine months after its date, to W. & C. Clemens, signed by John N. McCall and E. J. Cain. Value not having been received for said note, I am determined not to pay it.
JOHN N. McCALL
Aug. 18, 1856. 33*-3pd

FALL, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving and in a few days will have in store their entire

Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

embracing the usual variety of such ARTICLES as they keep. All of which they are desirous of converting into Cash or good Notes. Purchasers will please call and examine.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Aug. 25, 1856. 34-tf

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School.

FACULTY:

Rev'd WM. E. PELL, Principal.
JAS. H. COLTON, Prof. of Languages and Mathematics.
FRAZ. J. HAHR, Prof. of French and Music.
Mrs. V. C. PELL, Assistant in Music.
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting.
Miss EMILIE GUTHRIE, Assistant in Lit. Department.
Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Preparatory Department.

THE THIRD Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 13th of OCTOBER next. The Scholastic year embraces 40 weeks, divided into Sessions of 20 weeks each. No vacation until the close of the Scholastic year. The course of study is extensive and our arrangements are complete. Parents and Guardians are assured that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. ☞ We beg that all the Students be present at the opening of the Session.

TERMS.

Board per Session,	$
Washing, Lights, Fuel, Rooms, &c.,	
Tuition, in Primary Department, per Session,	
" Academical Department, (first class,)	
" " (second class,)	
" Collegiate " English branches,	
" " " Latin or French, each,	
" Academical " " " "	
" Music on Piano or Guitar, each	
Use of Piano,	
" Wax work and Embroidery, each	
" Drawing,	
" Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile,	
" Oil Painting,	

Incidental expenses, fuel, &c., for Day Scholars,
Graduating fee,

Board and Tuition to be paid one-half in advance and the other half at the close of the Session.

No deduction made for absence except when a pupil is confined by sickness two weeks in succession.

For further particulars address
WM. E. PELL, Principal.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856.

N. B.—The Executive Committee of the above School wish to procure the services of a competent Housekeeper. Application may be made to Rev. Wm. E. Pell or to either member of the Committee.

$50 REWARD.

THE above sum will be paid to any one who will arrest and deliver to me at Bennettsville, S. C., or lodge in some safe jail, my negro man **JOHN**, who is somewhere on the Cape Fear between the upper Locks above Fayetteville and Prospect Hall below. He is six feet high, somewhat slender, light complexion, a saucy look, and front teeth very much decayed.
T. L. O'HOSLAND.
July 22, 1856. 25tf

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Green Womack, dec'd, will sell on the 20th day of October next, in the town of Haywood, the large and valuable Plantation of the late Green Womack, lying on Cape Fear river, two miles below Haywood, adjoining the lands of Robert Harris, M. McCoy and others.

On this tract there are about three hundred acres of first rate low grounds, cleared and under good fence, and some yet to clear; also, a good proportion of upland, suitable to the production of Corn, Oats, Wheat and Cotton. The low grounds are not surpassed in the production of Corn by any in the county. There is on the place a two story Barn, 74 feet in length, with fixtures for running a cotton gin and threshing machine, besides smaller barns and the necessary out-houses, cotton screw, &c. The place is well watered, is as healthy as any on the river, and having the convenience of steam boats running by the place to Fayetteville and Wilmington.

In connection with this tract, will be sold 600 acres of Pine Land, well timbered, about one mile from the Plantation.

A credit of one and two years will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required for the payment of the purchase money.
J. A. WOMACK, Exr.
Pittsboro', Aug. 26, 1856. 35-tf

WANTED.

A GOOD COACH PAINTER, for which I will pay high wages.
W. D. KIRKSEY
Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 28, 1856. 35-3m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY, about the 1st of May, 1855, my Negro man ENOCH, a bright mulatto, about 30 years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, weighs about 150 or 170 lbs., curly (not kinky) hair, shows his front teeth very plainly, voice rather feminine, and in walking leans forward. It is probable that he is living about Daniel McQuaig's in Robeson Co., N. C., where he has a wife; or he may be trying to pass himself off as free. I will give **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** for his delivery to me, with sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him, or FIFTY DOLLARS for his delivery to me or confinement in any jail in N. C. or S. C., so that I get him.
NEILL C. CARMICHAEL.
Pee Dee, S. C., Aug. 26, 1856. 35-3t

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property. The premises on which I now live, containing 5 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of rate meadow land. The buildings are a three story frame dwelling house—including the basement—with double porch in front and an ell and piazza in rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all well paled in; the balance under a good fence with about 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot of about 1¼ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a good two story framed dwelling house with six rooms and five fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, carriage stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are pleasantly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of land in winter. Also, another tract of Land two miles south of Mt. Gilead, containing 250 acres, lies well for the cultivation of Cotton and all kinds of Grain. All the above described Lands lies near the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Survey, which is expected to be put on contract soon.

Any person wishing to purchase such Land, would do well to call on the subscriber soon, as this is a chance of getting a bargain. It is located in a good settlement, and as for health it is as healthy a section of the country as